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INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW

Netanyahu lays down law to potential partners

SARAH HONIG

THE Likud's potential coalition partners were told yesterday how many cabinet portfolios there would be and how many they can expect. The religious parties were also told that no excessive demands would be tolerated.

All this happened when Avigdor Lieberman, who is to head the Prime Minister's Office under Binyamin Netanyahu, met with representatives of the parties likely to join the new coalition. He told them there would be no more than 18 ministers and six deputy ministers in the new government - as stipulated by law - that the Likud will be given preference in the number of portfolios, that there will be no departures from the status quo on religious affairs, and that there will be large-scale privatization of state-owned companies.

Yesterday, Lieberman conferred with Zvi Alderoti, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, and told him Netanyahu would be ready to assume office on June 17, when the new Knesset is slated to hold its first session. He plans to have his coalition in place by then, and to present his cabinet to the Knesset for approval. Lieberman will coordinate the transfer of power for the Likud.

The entire Likud negotiating team met with representatives of potential partner parties and Lieberman presented the four points dictated by Netanyahu.

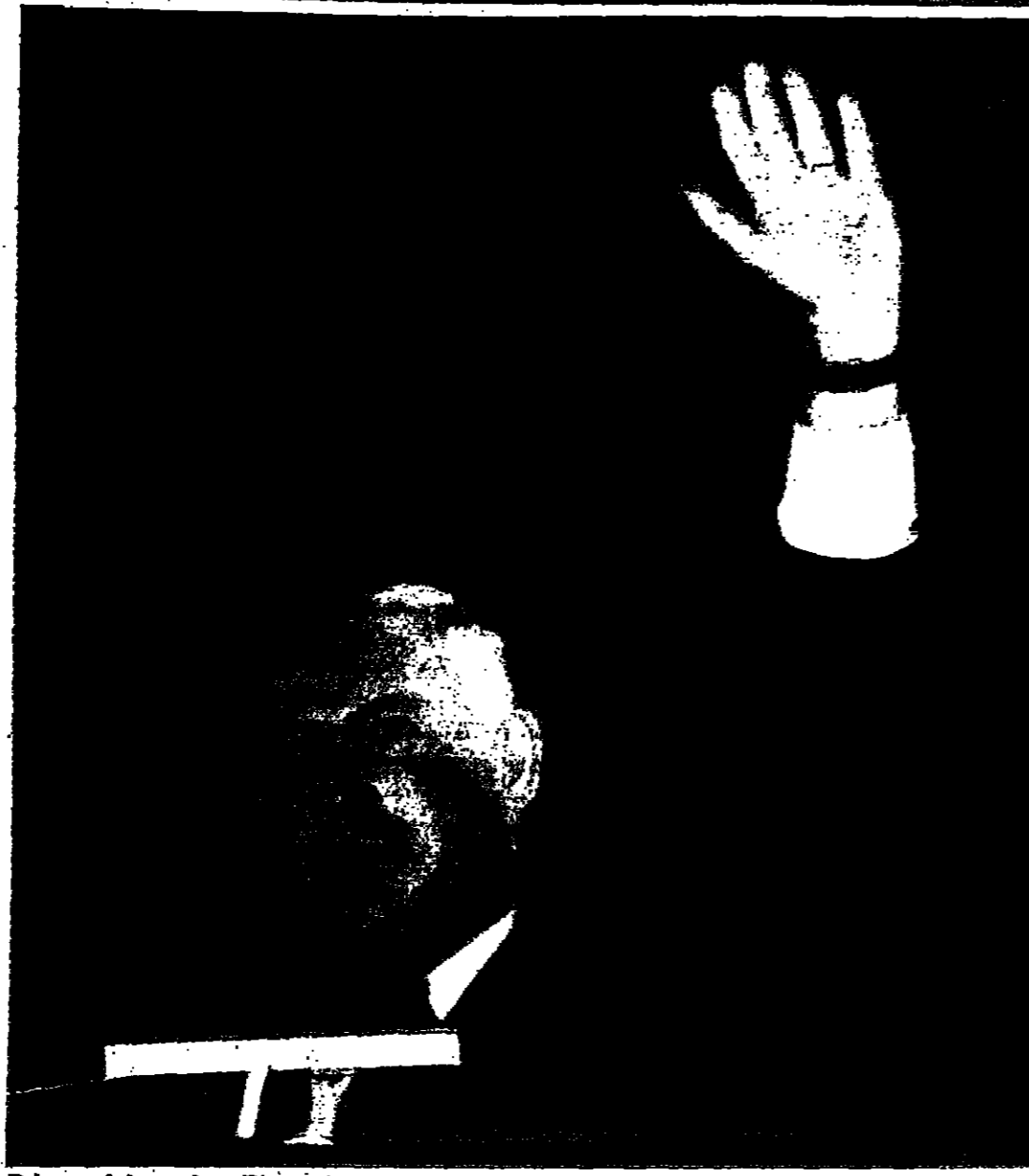
There had been considerable talk that the law stipulating a maximum number of ministers and deputy ministers would be changed to satisfy the coalition parties' demands. However, Netanyahu made it clear, via Lieberman, that he would not consider amending the law.

He also made it clear that the Likud will get more ministers proportionately than other parties, because, as Lieberman stressed, Netanyahu wants his party to have a majority in the cabinet. He also noted that the Likud is a bloc of three separate parties, each of which deserves its share of the portfolios. It is the prime minister's prerogative to prefer his own party, Lieberman said in Netanyahu's name, and a directly elected prime minister has more freedom than ever before to choose his ministers as he sees fit.

Cabinet ministers will also have less responsibility in certain areas, an inevitable outcome of increased privatization of government-owned companies. This will afford ministers fewer opportunities to reward their cronies with jobs.

Finally, Lieberman said that Netanyahu plans to preserve the religious status quo.

The Likud is particularly afraid of what MK Dan Meridor called the "demonization by the left over the last few days. The general public is being frightened with (Continued on Page 2)



Prime minister-elect Binyamin Netanyahu delivers a victory speech to Likud supporters at the Jerusalem International Convention Center last night. (Ariel Jeronolimski)

Faces of Likud supporters turn from gloom to ecstasy

HERB KEINON

TO the victor belongs the joy, and the joy was deafening and palpable at the Jerusalem International Convention Center, where Binyamin Netanyahu delivered his victory speech last night.

For some two hours before Netanyahu made his way to the stage, amid a roar of "Bibi, Bibi, Bibi" and the banging on balcony panels that sent wood chips flying onto heads below, the atmosphere was a mix between a late night moshav sing-along and a championship basketball game.

Now the crowd sang "All the world is a narrow bridge, the main thing is to not be afraid," then they rhythmically chanted "Uh-ah, what happened, Shimon Peres ate it."

Many of the faces had been seen at protests following terror attacks over the last four years, or at demonstrations against one diplomatic move or another. Then the faces were grim, abject; last night, they verged on the ecstatic.

"Every week for the last four years I have stood in front of the mall in Netanya and protested,"

said Esther Stave. "Now I can rest."

The middle-aged Stave was swaying in the aisles like a teenage groupie, waving a sign that read "Bibi is attractive; Bibi is talented; Bibi is smart; Bibi is the prime minister."

The sign was a take off on one of the Labor Party's campaign advertisements that denigrated Netanyahu's abilities.

The crowd was heavily Sephardi, included a lot of people who came from development towns, and was dotted with numerous kippot, both black and knitted. Yuppies were scarce. It was, as Eli Rahem, an activist from Netanyahu's *amcha* (just plain folk).

Rahem proudly waved his Likud membership card, as if to prove his credentials, saying: "Bibi will make a better peace. He will continue with the process, but will be a tougher negotiator. He won't say we will continue with the process after every terror attack."

When the Likud MKs were introduced and took their seats on

the stage, they received applause generally reserved for athletes introduced before a game. The two largest ovals went to Ariel Sharon and Limor Livnat.

At one point before Netanyahu began to talk, Doron Rohim, a rugged looking man with a handlebar mustache who appeared to be in his 40s, stood at the side of the hall singing with all his might with the crowd. "Don't fear, don't fear Israel, for you are like a lion."

Rohim said that he is not afraid of the religious influence on Netanyahu's coalition. "I prefer 24 haredi MKs, who might close down [Jerusalem's] Rehov Bar-Ilan, to 24 Arab MKs who would sell out Eretz Yisrael."

Rohim compared the celebration to the celebrations that accompanied Menachem Begin's victory over Shimon Peres in 1977. "That celebration was big," he said. "This victory is sweet. That one was big because it was the first time. This one is sweet because of everything we have gone through over the last four years, all the attempts to trample us and shut us up."

Netanyahu calls to heal nation's wounds, seek peace

HERB KEINON

IN a gracious victory speech, prime minister-elect Binyamin Netanyahu last night extended a hand of conciliation to the half of the country that voted against him, calling on everyone to bind the wounds. He extended another hand of conciliation to Arab leaders, calling on them to continue to walk down the path of peace.

"The State of Israel is going forth today on a new path," Netanyahu told a euphoric crowd of thousands of supporters at the Jerusalem International Convention Center, "a path of hope, a path of unity, a path of security, a path of peace. The first and foremost peace that must be reached is peace at home. Peace between us, peace among us."

Netanyahu's 30-minute speech, his first public statement since last Wednesday's election, was punctuated with deafening chants, ranging from "He is great, He is great, He is great," to "Bibi, King of Israel."

"I turn to the whole population of Israel, those who voted for me and those who did not vote for me. I say to you that I intend to be the prime minister of everyone," the Likud leader said.

Turning to the Arab leaders, Netanyahu pledged to continue the peace process, saying, "I said that peace begins at home, but it has to be continued abroad. We

intend to further the process of dialogue with all of our neighbors to reach a stable peace, a real peace, a peace with security."

Then, in a reference which brought prolonged shouts of acclamation, Netanyahu quoted from Psalms, "The Lord will give strength to his people, the Lord will bless his people with peace."

The speech, which was delivered while the entire Likud Knesset delegation - plus former Likud prime minister Yitzhak Shamir and Netanyahu's wife, Sara - sat on the podium, was punctuated with religious references.

"Tonight I extend my hand in peace to all the Arab leaders and to our neighbors, the Palestinians," Netanyahu said. "I call upon you to join us, to walk in the path of real peace, in security for all of us, for all peoples of the region."

"The government we will form in a few days, with God's help, will strengthen the peaceful relations that have already been established with the Jordanian kingdom and with Egypt, and will continue the negotiations with the Palestinians," he said.

"And we will also work to further peace deals and coexistence with other Arab states. I call on them also to join the circle of peace," Netanyahu said.

Netanyahu also addressed the fears of the non-religious about the rise of the religious parties.

Early in his address he said the status quo must be preserved, and toward the end of the speech he returned to the theme, saying, "I am committed to the values of law and democracy, just as I am committed to the values of eternal Israel, and there is no contradiction between the two. I am committed to the order of law in our land, just as I am committed to Jewish identity, and there is no contradiction between the two."

After thanking his supporters, and then his wife, Netanyahu turned to Shimon Peres. "I want to express tonight another thank you to a man who has done much for the State of Israel, I want to express tonight appreciation to Shimon Peres."

As he said this, the crowd erupted into a chorus of boos. Netanyahu shook his finger and nodded his head disapprovingly, and half of the boos melted into cheers.

"The battle is behind us. Now we are in a different era," Netanyahu continued, "an era of unity for all the people. I want to say something about Mr. Peres. We had our disagreements, we had strong disagreements, but no one among us should forget the important contributions that Mr. Peres has made to the State of Israel."

This time the audience burst into cheers.

Reuters adds: PLO officials accused Netanyahu of deliberately leaving the organization out of his victory speech.

Analysts: Election result won't deter foreign investors

Jerusalem Post Staff

ANALYSTS say Labor's fall from power does not jeopardize foreign investment, though foreign firms which have been exploring possibilities for setting up shop here might briefly suspend their plans until the political fog clears.

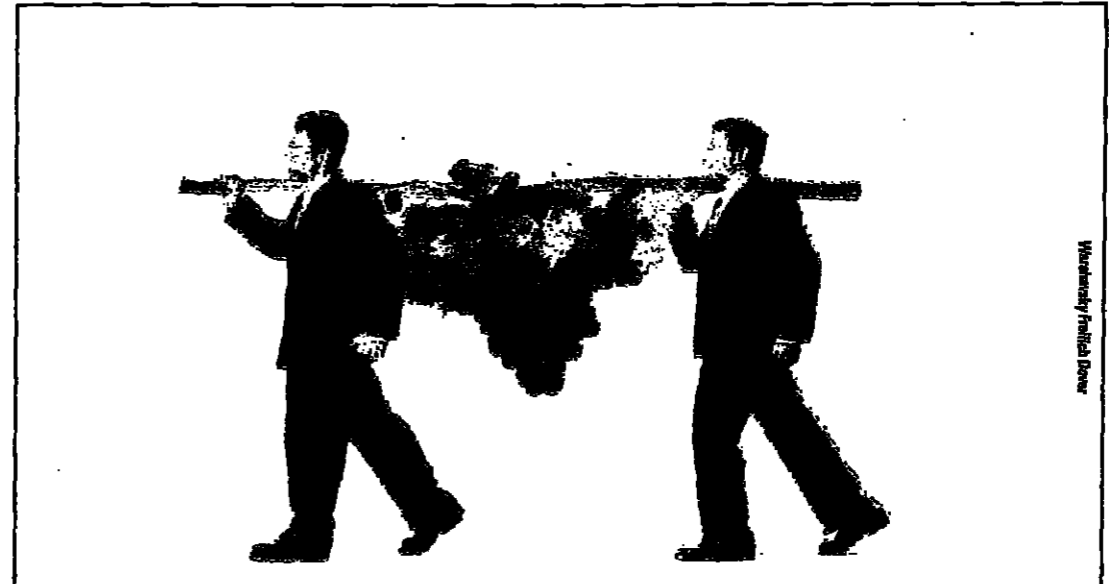
Such optimism came amid concern that the sale of Bank Hapoalim, which is very close to completion, would be temporarily frozen. Another concern, reflected in a weekly report by Bank Leumi on the capital market, is that the increased sway of smaller parties is likely to hamper the Treasury's bargaining power. This may result in the shelving of economic

plans, which would ultimately accelerate inflationary expectations and impact negatively on equity, debt, and foreign exchange markets.

Meanwhile, Tel Aviv's equity markets yesterday welcomed prime minister-elect Binyamin Netanyahu's pledge to promote the peace process and to uphold his mass-privatization election promises.

The Maof index rose 1.78 percent and the Two-Sided Index rose by 1.91%, one trading day after Tel Aviv shares tumbled nearly 3% in response to the election results.

Full story, Page 8



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ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK



Indyk expects new gov't to implement Hebron pullout

DAVID MAKOVSKY and HERB KEINON

THE cabinet yesterday reaffirmed its decision for the IDF to redeploy in Hebron by the middle of this month as scheduled, but left it up to the new Netanyahu government to actually pull back the troops.

In remarks to Israel Radio at the Hebrew University yesterday afternoon, US Ambassador Martin Indyk said the Clinton administration expects the Netanyahu government to fulfill its obligations under the Oslo II accord of last fall and withdraw from Hebron. At the same time, he stressed the importance of maintaining the security of Israelis.

Indyk also underscored President Bill Clinton's commitment to work with Binyamin Netanyahu, saying the US is "committed to working with him as closely as it had worked with the Rabin and Peres governments.

In its communique at the end of yesterday's meeting, the cabinet reiterated the decision it reached last month on Hebron, adding that military and civilian preparations have been made for redeployment.

that the government of Israel remains committed to the implementation of all elements of the interim agreement."

The cabinet also made clear that it will leave the actual redeployment to its successor: "The matter will be for the incoming government to deal with, based upon Israel's international commitment to the interim agreement, and to the status of the understanding reached with the PA."

Also during the meeting, the head of the General Security Service hailed PA Chairman Yasser Arafat's cooperation in seeking to undermine terrorism, sources say. He also divulged information about an aborted effort by Islamic militants a month ago to

kidnap an army cadet, who escaped through a car window.

Peres and the other cabinet ministers also pledged to do their best to transfer the administration to the new Netanyahu government in an orderly fashion.

Meanwhile, Kiryat Arba residents would not object to a partial withdrawal from Hebron that does not endanger the security of Jews there, or the transfer of administrative authority to the Palestinian Authority, Tsuri Popovitch, a spokesman for the Kiryat Arba Local Council said yesterday.

Popovitch said the settlement is celebrating Netanyahu's victory and he "hopes Netanyahu doesn't plan to do what Peres was planning to do." But, he said, there would be no objection to a "partial" pullback that would not endanger security.

(Continued on Page 2)

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Peres to ministers: Stop bickering

PRIME Minister Shimon Peres reprimanded Labor ministers yesterday for their bickering, telling them to stop attacking each other and instructing them not to go to the Likud with the suggestion of a national unity government.

MICHAL YUDELMAN

for Labor's defeat, but Peres said this is not the time for "inventories. Everyone can see what happened after analyzing the election results: The great failure was in the new immigrants' sector."



Prime Minister Shimon Peres, at yesterday's convocation ceremony at the Hebrew University. (Ariel Jacobson)

PM: Alternative to peace is bloodshed

DAVID MAKOVSKY

IN his first public remarks since losing the election, outgoing Prime Minister Shimon Peres exhorted all to maintain his peace legacy, warning that the only alternative is bloodshed.

headed by Binyamin Netanyahu should withdraw from Hebron, saying, "The government of Israel must honor the political agreements signed by past Israeli governments and continue the path of the Oslo accords in negotiations with the Palestinians."

'Security road' begun near Har Homa

BILL HUTMAN

WORK began again yesterday on a new road in the administered territories meant to serve the controversial Jewish neighborhood proposed for southern Jerusalem known as Har Homa. Peace Now has charged.

Hussein: Netanyahu will further peace

HILLEL KUTTLER and news agencies WASHINGTON

JORDAN'S King Hussein stated Saturday that he is confident premier-elect Binyamin Netanyahu would advance the cause of peace, and said he was "taken aback" by suggestions to the contrary.

Christopher: US remains opposed to expanding settlements

HILLEL KUTTLER WASHINGTON

WHILE the US has traditionally opposed the expansion of settlement in the territories, the Clinton administration will be "adapting our policy to the situation as it develops," Secretary of State Warren Christopher said yesterday.

Religious parties fail to agree on portfolios

SARAH HONIG

THE religious parties failed to reach agreement last night among themselves on which portfolios each would request in the upcoming coalition negotiations.

First plane lands at Gaza airport

JON IMMANUEL

PALESTINIAN Authority President Yasser Arafat, with an Israeli policeman on each arm, walked along the recently completed tarmac at Gaza International Airport yesterday to inspect his new "Palestine Air" jet.

last month on procedures for overall Israeli security control of arriving and departing passengers. Palestinians see the airport as a gateway to freedom, bypassing Israeli border checks.

Terrorists failed in bid to kidnap army cadet

PALESTINIAN terrorists tried to kidnap an army cadet in Jerusalem about three weeks ago, but he managed to escape minutes after he took a ride in their car.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dikstein to be cited for psoriasis treatment Prof. Shabtay Dikstein, head of the cell pharmacology department at the Hebrew University's School of Pharmacy, will receive the Kaye Prize for Innovative Developments during the university's board of governors meeting in Jerusalem today.

Three remanded in Rosenstein shooting Three men suspected of involvement in the early Friday morning shooting of underworld figure Ze'ev Rosenstein were remanded for 10 days yesterday by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

PARTNERS

though party leader Natan Sharansky met with Lieberman for the first negotiating session, Sharansky said it was a general conversation in which "we both wished each other a mazal tov."

CROSSWORD Sunday's crossword is reprinted on Page 9. We apologize for the technical error which made yesterday's crossword unreadable.

ARRIVALS

FOR THE 26TH BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV. FROM AUSTRALIA Malcolm and Lynn Chalkin.

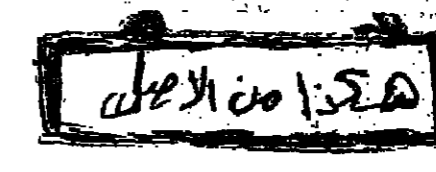
INDYK Hebron settlement leader Noam Arnon said. Wilder said the settlement has drawn up plans to submit to the government, which call for repossessing buildings that belonged to the Jewish community in Hebron before the 1929 massacre, and for building on state land in the city.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM will dedicate The Dame Susan Garth Chair in Cancer Research with the participation of Mr. Gerritt Versteeg of England and the incumbent of the Chair Prof. Amos Panet

J.C.A. JERUSALEM COLLEGE FOR ADULTS Classes by Dr. Aviva Gotlieb Zornberg in Parshat Hashavua Given at the Na'amat Mo'adim, 10 Shaalom Aleichem St., Jerusalem Monday, 7:45 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. For information, call (02) 631-8319 Rabbi Dr. Shalom Gold, Dean

On the first anniversary of the passing of our beloved mother YENTKE PESSINE (née MERKEL) daughter of Ben-Zion and Zivie Merkel (Subata, Latvia); sister of Abraham, Yitzhak and Pirah Merkel (South Africa); sister of Rutstein Neesy-Helen (born Merkel, Subata, Latvia); aunt of Rutstein Gertrude, Gita, Halm and Avraham (Brooklyn); niece of Merkel Orchik and Malka (Subata, Latvia), their children - Yudel, Yitzhak, Avraham and a sister and brother (chemists).

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Religious parties' new strength found threatening

HAIM SHAPIRO

SECULAR and non-Orthodox religious circles are very frightened that the religious parties' newfound strength in the Knesset will be translated into legislation curtailing religious freedom and pluralism.

Israel's Reform Movement held a meeting yesterday, which virtually all of its rabbis and officials attended, to map out a strategy to respond to the challenge. Zamira Segev, executive director of Hemdat, the Council for Freedom of Science, Religion, and Culture in Israel, said she is planning a massive appeal to the Jews of the world to come to the defense of religious freedom in Israel.

"We fear the new Knesset will introduce an extremism in religious issues," Segev said.

For the haredim, on the other hand, the newfound strength in the Knesset means they can right what they view as the wrongs of the past years.

"We don't want to change the status quo. We just want to preserve it," said MK Avraham Ravitz of the United Torah Party.

Ravitz said that although they have not yet formulated their specific demands, the religious parties will undoubtedly work to ensure that state companies do not work on Shabbat and that other laws regarding Shabbat observance are enforced. This would be done by passing legislation to

enable municipalities to crack down on stores and movie theaters operating on Shabbat.

Referring to an issue of primary concern to the Reform and Conservative movements, he said the religious parties would also work to ensure that conversions to Judaism by non-Orthodox rabbis in Israel would not be recognized.

In November, the High Court of Justice ruled that one such convert should be recognized as Jewish, although the court stopped short of ordering the Interior Ministry to register her as a Jew.

However, in what could be an important line of distinction, Ravitz said he has no intention of amending the Law of Return, which recognizes conversions by non-Orthodox rabbis performed abroad.

Another area of confrontation are the Basic Laws, in particular, Human Dignity and Freedom. Segev pointed out there had been an agreement between Shas and the late prime minister Yitzhak Rabin that the law would be amended so as not to affect matters of religion. Although the agreement was never carried through, Segev noted that such an amendment would mean an infringement of the basic rights of the individual.

National Religious Party spokesman Yitzhak Ratz said his party has yet to formulate its

coalition demands, but he is sure these would relate to the Basic Law issue. He also said the NRP would want to "do something" about the High Court.

In the past, the High Court has been a powerful tool for non-Orthodox religious movements, especially the Reform Movement's Israel Religious Action Center. It was perhaps to this group that Shas leader MK Aryeh Deri was referring when he said, shortly after the elections, "Now we'll fix the Reform."

Ravitz said such an amendment would correct changes in the status quo which had been eroded by the High Court. "The High Court itself has indicated that it is acting in a legislative capacity," Ravitz said.

Another concern of Hemdat is the possible reversal of Education Ministry reforms, such as the implementation of the recommendations of the Shenhar Committee promoting a pluralistic approach in teaching Jewish subjects in non-religious schools.

Segev also fears that an education minister from one of the religious parties might insist that every archeological excavation have a rabbinical supervisor, to ensure that any Jewish tombs are left undisturbed.

"It is the classic conflict between freedom of science and religious extremism," Segev said.

Petitions filed against disqualifying blank ballots

EVELYN GORDON

THREE petitions were filed in the High Court of Justice yesterday demanding that the blank ballots cast in the prime ministerial race be counted - which would mandate a second round of balloting for the prime minister.

The court is to hear the petitions on Wednesday.

Under the law for the direct election of the prime minister, a second round must be held if no candidate receives more than 50 percent of the legal ballots cast. The Central Elections Committee ruled that all blank ballots - of which one petition said there were some 145,000 - would be disqualified, which left Binyamin Netanyahu with 50.5% of the remaining votes. If the blank ballots were counted, however, Netanyahu would have received only 48% of the vote, with Shimon Peres receiving 47%.

The petitioners, who identified themselves only as ordinary citizens, charged that the CEC's decision to disqualify the blank ballots was illegal. The law disqualifies ballots only if the voter's intent cannot be determined or if there is a suspicion of fraud. In this case, the petitioners charged, those who cast blank ballots were clearly voting no-confidence in both candidates.

The CEC's decision, the petitioners argued, violated the law's intent that only someone who received the confidence of more than 50% of the voters could be elected in the first round. If neither candidate passed this threshold, the law calls for a second round.

One petition noted this is also the case in presidential elections.

Furthermore, the petitioners continued, the CEC's decision was technically illegal, since, while it is allowed to disqualify ballots for reasons other than those stated by law, it can do so only by a two-thirds majority of its members. The decision to disqualify blank ballots was not made by a two-thirds majority, the petitioners charged.

Finally, the petitioners said, it is absurd for blank ballots to be invalidated when the CEC sanctioned this option by placing blank ballots at the polling stations.

One of the six petitioners said that he is a Peres supporter, while the other five declined to say how they had voted. All insisted that their petitions had nothing to do with a desire to overturn the election results.

Histadrut warns gov't not to renege on agreements

MICHAL YUDELMAN

THE Histadrut yesterday warned the new government against canceling existing wage agreements, violating workers' rights, or turning the Israel Broadcasting Authority workers into a political scapegoat.

"We regard the case of IBA workers as a test case," Histadrut Chairman Amir Peretz said. "We will not let the government turn them into an example to prove that anyone who opposes its policy will have a problem."

"The political attacks on the IBA, calling it a body which should be dissolved, is suitable for an election campaign. But we will see to it that the workers do not have to pay the price for what is a purely political issue."

In a special executive meeting called to discuss the change of government, Histadrut leaders expressed hope that it would not damage workers' status.

Peretz made it clear that the Histadrut will fight against any attempt by the new government to roll back wage and pension agree-

ments, or any other workers' rights, under the guise of budget cuts.

He decided to ignore the charges the Likud had raised against the Histadrut during the election campaign, stating, "We accept the new government, but we have no intention of making its life easy."

"Facts are facts. This government was elected, just like the Histadrut executive was elected. It is inconceivable that a new government violate any commitment made by a previous one. This would be a red line which, if crossed, would force us to enter into fights in which we have no interest."

The Histadrut also is demanding the speedy passage of the wage protection bill, according to which each worker would pay a monthly fee to the Histadrut.

Meanwhile, it is not yet clear when Histadrut Treasurer Haim Oron and parliament head Ran Cohen, both of Meretz, intend to leave their posts, as they said they would before the elections.

Sharansky expected to ask much from Likud

Jerusalem Post Staff

AFTER an unexpectedly strong election showing, Yisrael Ba'alya is poised to ask a heavy price in its coalition negotiations with the Likud.

Party leader Natan Sharansky has repeatedly stated that he feels the Absorption Ministry - seemingly the most obvious choice - to be "toothless," and would not be willing to accept it without changes in its power and structure. Many speculate that Sharansky would prefer to have one of the economic ministries, such as Finance, Construction and Housing, or Industry and Trade.

Specific issues the party is likely to raise in its negotiations include greater services for new immigrants and a new program of subsidies or loans to help young families to purchase their first apartment.



Canadian ambassador to Israel David Berger (right), who discussed Israel-Canada relations with The Jerusalem Post editorial board yesterday, chats with Post president and publisher Yehuda Levy.

Kahalani: We're committed to religious status quo

LIAT COLLINS

THE Third Way is committed to maintaining the religious status quo, party leader MK Avigdor Kahalani said yesterday.

"Today it's very pleasant to live in Israel and we must ensure it remains pleasant for everyone, both the religious and the secular," he said.

He is reportedly asking for an economic portfolio in the government, either Industry and Trade or Labor and Social Affairs. Kahalani rejected reports that his party is concerned at a possible lack of influence because it has only four mandates, saying, "Laws have fallen or not been accepted because of just one vote. I have no doubt that this government needs people like the Third Way, in the center."

The party remains committed to its platform, he said, including the clauses calling for the continuation of the peace process and "disengagement from the Palestinians for good."

The party also promised to submit a bill calling for compulsory national service for all, in either a civil or a military framework. This bill could face opposition from the religious parties.

Regarding the first hot issue facing Binyamin Netanyahu's government - the IDF redeployment in Hebron - Kahalani said his party favors withdrawing from Hebron, except for the Jewish quarter, which should be joined with Kiryat Arba and strengthened.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Yatom takes over Mossad
Danny Yatom officially became head of the Mossad yesterday at a ceremony at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem attended by the prime minister, cabinet ministers, Speaker of the Knesset, chief of general staff, head of the GSS, state comptroller, and other notables. He replaces Shabtai Shavit, who headed the intelligence organization since 1989 and leaves to direct the Maccabi health fund. Yatom, 51, retired with the rank of major-general after 33 years' service in the IDF. His last posting was military aide to the prime minister. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

GPO head Uri Dromi to resign
Uri Dromi, director of the Government Press Office, has announced his intention to resign as soon as the new government is formed. He has held the position for the last four years. "This position requires close identification with the government," Dromi said. "To carry it out well it requires enthusiasm, as well as professionalism." *Liav Collins*

Weizman: Peace process will continue
President Ezer Weizman said yesterday the peace process would continue now that the elections are over. Speaking at the annual memorial service to the fallen of the Israel Police at the National Police Academy at Kiryat Ata, Weizman said the results should be seen as "once again giving ourselves and the region a good lesson that we are a democratic state." He also wished prime minister-elect Binyamin Netanyahu success. *Itim*

Women to prepare for local elections
To help women of all parties start preparing for the coming elections to local authorities (in 1998), and for the next national election, WIZO is holding a conference today. "It will be a long haul to raise the consciousness of women - and men - who believe we must be duly represented," according to Michal Yudin, chairwoman of the committee to advance women into politics. The conference is to take place at WIZO House in Tel Aviv, from 10 a.m. *Esther Hecht*

UK Jewish National Fund delegation arrives
A British JNF delegation from Manchester arrives tonight for a dedication ceremony in honor of long-time donor and Israel supporter Sam Herwald, who died a year ago. The 37-strong delegation, led by Manchester director Sid Sherman, will stay here until June 13. The dedication will take place Wednesday in the British Park near Jerusalem, where a picnic and leisure area will be inaugurated in Herwald's name, at a cost of £35,000 raised by Manchester Jewry. The delegation will also visit JNF sites in the North and the Negev. *Raine Marcus*

If We Don't take Action Now, It will Soon be Too Late!
Can We Avoid The Next Holocaust?
This book is as old as Abel and as current as today's headlines. This new book, by Yisrayl Hawkins, is a Warning to all of Hebrew descent. The Nation of Israel is making the same mistakes our ancestors made that created the greatest horrors ever suffered by a single people. In this book, you'll find the reasons for the Holocausts plus how to avoid the one that is coming next, if we do not take action now! If we Act Now, the family of Israel will be safe within our own nation as we were only one other time in our history. If You Love the Hebrew People, Read this Book and Help Save us from the Next Holocaust that is Coming Soon!

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Czechs hit stalemate as Klaus majority slips away

DAVID STAMP
PRAGUE

THE Czech Republic hit political stalemate yesterday with election results giving eastern Europe's last surviving center-right coalition almost no chance of holding its majority after four years of stable government.

Official results showed the Civic Democratic Party (ODS) of Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus had emerged from the two-day poll as the strongest party, with 29.61 percent of the vote.

But in a major surprise, the Social Democrats took 26.44 percent. A computer projection from Czech Television forecast that Klaus's three-party coalition would win a minority 99 seats in the 200-member parliament, down from 112 before.

Analysts said the likely deadlock suggested the Czech Republic, hailed as post-communist Europe's most stable nation, might be heading for new elections early next year.

The commission gave no projection of seats in parliament. Under the Czech constitution, votes won by parties which failed to get the minimum 5 percent needed to enter parliament will be distributed proportionately to the larger parties.

The official make-up of parliament is expected to be announced on Monday.

The deadlock provoked a flurry

of activity. Klaus visited President Vaclav Havel at his summer residence outside Prague. CTK news agency reported, but details of their talks were not immediately available.

Other major players began courting, with Social Democrat leader Milos Zeman suggesting that Josef Lux, who heads the Christian Democrats, might make a compromise candidate for prime minister to end the stalemate.

Lux, whose party is a junior coalition partner in Klaus's government, reacted coolly to the idea of any deal with Zeman.

Analysts differed on whether

Klaus could rule with a minority.

"I am skeptical about a minority government. The Czech political scene is very polarized," said Jiri Pebe, research director at the Open Media Research Institute. "I suspect the opposition would vote to a man against the coalition."

Pebe said he doubted the Social Democrats could form a center-left coalition as this would have to rely on tacit support from the communists, who had 10.33 percent.

Zeman's potential partners, the Christian Democrats and the center-right Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA), could not stomach even an informal deal with the communists, little reformed from the party which controlled the country for 40 years. (Reuter)

Four new deaths jolt Yeltsin's hopes in Chechnya

GROZNY, Russia (Reuter) - Four Russian soldiers were killed when their armored vehicle was blown up in the Chechen capital Grozny yesterday, denting peace moves which President Boris Yeltsin hopes will help him win re-election.

Russian military commanders in Chechnya said five soldiers were also wounded when their armored personnel carrier triggered an explosive device in the Staropromyslovsky region of Grozny at about 9:50 a.m.

Reporters on the scene said the vehicle veered out of control and continued moving for several hundred meters after a blast so powerful that it threw one soldier out of the vehicle.

They were the latest deaths in violence that continued over the weekend despite a cease-fire which had been supposed to start at midnight on Friday following an agreement reached by Yeltsin and rebel leader Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev in Moscow.

The continued fighting is a blow to Yeltsin's hopes of ending almost 18 months of bloodshed in Chechnya to boost his chances of winning a presidential election on June 16.

Britain looking for relief from beef ban

BRUSSELS (Reuter) - Britain is expected to win some relief this week from a worldwide ban on its beef exports, but the 15-nation European Union remains far from solving its row with London over the embargo.

EU farm ministers meet in Luxembourg tomorrow and Tuesday to consider a European Commission proposal to end the ban on beef by-products gelatine, tallow and bull semen.

Although some member states are opposed to a relaxation, the procedures for easing the ban are stacked in Britain's favor and the embargo could be partially lifted by end of the week.

US to Milosevic: Get tough with Karadzic

GENEVA (Reuter) - The United States warned President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia yesterday that he must ensure the removal of Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, the hard-line political and military leaders of the Bosnian Serbs.

The warning was delivered at a luncheon given by Secretary of State Warren Christopher for Milosevic and presidents Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, according to an account from a US official.

And Christopher himself told news agency correspondents he wanted "tangible action" from Milosevic - widely seen in the West as the only man who can ensure that the pair, both indicted as war criminals, leave the scene.

At the luncheon at Geneva's Hotel Intercontinental, the US official told reporters, "Christopher said the continued presence [in power] of Karadzic and Mladic was intolerable and that they should go to the Hague."

The Dutch city is the seat of the United Nations war crimes tribunal, which has issued the indictment against both men for their role in the three-and-a-half year

Bosnian civil war that ended by a pact negotiated in Dayton, Ohio, last November.

Christopher told his guests they should all be complying with the Dayton pact, which provided for the removal of indicted war criminals, and then pointedly thanked only Izetbegovic and Tudjman for cooperating with the tribunal, the official said.

While the talks were under way, some 3,000 Albanians staged a demonstration a few hundred meters away calling for Milosevic himself to be indicted at the Hague over repression against Albanians in the Serbian province of Kosovo.

The three Balkan presidents came to Geneva for a day of talks with Christopher on prospects for full implementation of the Dayton accords and especially the holding of all-Bosnian elections set for September.

At the luncheon - also attended by officials of Russia, France, Germany and Britain who are linked with the United States in the peace process - it was agreed the vote should go ahead even if conditions were not perfect, diplomats said.

China's pick of spiritual leader initiated as monk in Tibet

BEIJING (AP) - A six-year-old boy chosen by China as the highest spiritual leader in Tibet - against the wishes of the Dalai Lama - has been initiated as a monk in a ritual in a 15th-century Tibetan monastery, official media said yesterday.

The ceremony, attended by hundreds of chanting monks, marked another step in Beijing's efforts to legitimize the boy's position as the 11th Panchen Lama, the highest Buddhist leader inside Tibet, and strengthen its rule of the remote Himalayan region.

China enthroned the boy last December, snubbing the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled spiritual and temporal leader who had chosen another six-year-old as Panchen Lama.

But China's highest Communist Party officials rejected the Dalai Lama's choice, accused him of promoting Tibetan independence and prodded senior monks into finding another candidate.

The Dalai Lama's choice disappeared shortly after he was picked in May 1995. Last week, Beijing admitted to holding the boy, saying he was in danger of being kidnapped by Tibetan separatists and was placed under government protection.

The Chinese-backed child was

initiated into monkhood Saturday, a festival date in the Tibetan calendar, in the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in central Tibet, the traditional seat of the Panchen Lamas.

As monks recited scriptures, the boy presented offerings to abbots at the monastery who officially made him a monk, China's official Xinhua News Agency said.

"The ceremony was carried out strictly in line with religious rituals," it quoted Bomi Qambalozhub, an abbot, as saying.

With the Dalai Lama in exile in India, the Panchen Lama is the highest spiritual leader in Tibet.

Beijing hopes the boy will lend legitimacy to its often harsh 46-year rule in Tibet, and dampen Tibetans' fervor for the Dalai Lama and independence.

Chinese leaders have used the dispute over the Panchen Lama to test the loyalty of Tibet's Buddhist clergy and discredit the Dalai Lama - a campaign which shows no sign of easing.

In a speech, Raidi, chairman of Tibet's legislature, again accused the Dalai Lama of leading attempts to make Tibet independent and vowed to resist separatist activities.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Algeria signs nuclear pact with China

PARIS (Reuter) - Algeria, which has a Chinese-made nuclear reactor for research, has signed a draft agreement with China for nuclear cooperation, the official Algerian news agency APS said yesterday. It said Algeria's minister of universities and scientific research, Bouabakar Benbouzid, stressed the need to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and said cooperation in the fields envisaged by the agreement would start soon.

The agency did not give details of the agreement which Benbouzid said covered "the second stage of cooperation between Algeria and China" in nuclear technology.

Mass said for monks in Algeria

ALGIERS (AP) - Under tight security, a Mass was held yesterday in memory of seven French monks slain by Islamic extremists whose insurgency has bloodied this North African nation.

Yesterday's observance was part of the lead-up to funerals set for tomorrow for the seven, whose throats were slit last week by the kidnappers who had held them since March 27.

France's ambassador to Algeria was among those attending the Mass yesterday, capping a week of mourning for the Roman Catholic monks abducted from their monastery in mountains south of Algiers.

Their slayings stunned many French and angered the French government, which has appealed anew to its citizens to leave Algeria. At least 33 other French citizens have been among the more than 40,000 people to die in an increasingly bloody civil war.

Chadians queue to vote in election

N'DJAMENA, Chad (Reuter) - Voters formed long queues at street-corner polling stations in Chad yesterday for the vast Central African country's first multi-party presidential election.

Voting took place in bars, straw-huts, offices, private homes and in the open air. One roadside polling station had an open drain running through the middle.

State radio said polling was going well around the country despite shortages of materials in some areas and complaints that supposedly indelible ink used to mark voters' fingers to prevent multiple voting could be washed off.

Bangkok chooses mayor

BANGKOK (AP) - Bangkok voters spurned an ascetic pro-democracy hero yesterday and elected an environmentally minded candidate as mayor to bring order to one of the world's most chaotic cities.

Pichit Rattakul, 50, an independent whose lack of experience in city administration struck voters as a plus, outstripped his nearest rivals in the 29-candidate field, twice-governor Chamlong Srimuang and incumbent Krisda Arumwongse na Ayuthaya.

Major's son named in divorce suit

LONDON (AP) - James Major, 21-year-old son of the British prime minister, is dating a 33-year-old married woman and is cited as her lover in a divorce suit, British newspapers report.

Prime Minister John Major's children, James and his 25-year-old sister Elizabeth, have largely managed to escape the scrutiny of Britain's tabloid newspapers since he became prime minister in 1990. They never give interviews.

However, news of the romance between James and Elaine Jordache, a supervisor with the retail chain Marks and Spencer where he also works, got front-page treatment last week when they were pictured with the prime minister at a charity horse race meeting.

The newspaper and others report that Mrs. Jordache's husband, businessman Michael Jordache, 42, has started divorce proceedings against her on grounds of adultery with James Major.



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Monday, June 3, 1996:
7:30 p.m. *Arthur B. Wein M.D. and Mary Lou Barker M.D. Student Dormitory at Dormitory No. 83, ATS Village 1

Tuesday, June 4, 1996:
9:00 am. *Shelley and Bruce Whizin Auditorium in the Shirley and Arthur Whizin Biotechnology Center at Senate Chamber, Senate Building Followed by a visit to the Auditorium.
*Sidney and Vivian Konigsberg Academic Chair Senate Chamber, Senate Building
*Jonathan and Edna Sohns and Family Communication Processing Laboratory Senate Chamber, Senate Building Followed by a visit to the Laboratory.

2:30 p.m. *The New Wing of the George and Beatrice Sherman Center for Education in Technology and Science and the conferment of an Honorary Fellowship upon Norton Sherman at the Department of Education in Technology and Science

Thursday, June 6, 1996
9:45 a.m. *Dr. S. Jerome and Judith D. Tamkin Molecular Human Genetics Research Facility at the Rappaport Faculty of Medicine

Harry Lewin, San Mateo, CA
Allen and Irma Lipin, Beverly Hills, CA
Hal and Inge Marcus, Olympia, WA
Bill and Cynthia Marcus, Chestnut Hill, MA
Frank and Sharon Meyer, San Francisco, CA
Hy Mitchner, Los Altos, CA
Sidney and Idell Neumann, San Diego, CA
Lee and Barbara Resnick, St. Louis Park, MN
Frederick W. Rosen, Dalton, GA
Harry Sands, Elkins Park, PA
Harvey Segal, Washington, DC
Sophia Shamban, Pacific Palisades, CA
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1520

A mockingbird sings in Khan square

HELEN KAYE

HOW come tickets to a play from a small Alabama town sold out two days after they went on sale?

Six years ago the good folk of Monroeville mounted the play in their town, and it has played there every year since, seen by thousands of visitors.

Two years ago, explains Mockingbird director Kathy McCoy, she met with Israeli consul Ariel Mekel who was looking for a cultural exchange between Alabama and Israel.

The novel has never gone out of print since its publication in 1960, but what most people remember is the heart-wrenching 1963 Academy Award-winning film that starred Gregory Peck as Atticus Finch, the lawyer who defends a black man unjustly accused of raping a white woman.

"Sure we all saw the movie," happily roars Presbyterian minister Mort McMillan, one of the two men who alternate in the role of Atticus.

"When Mort does Atticus, he puts a lot of his preaching into it," says dance student Claire McKinley who plays, as she puts it, "po' white trash" Mayella Ewell, who accuses Tom Robinson of raping her.

She was born in 1926 and moved to New York in the 1950s. The huge success of To Kill a Mockingbird and torrent of admiration that followed so unnerfed this shy, almost reclusive, woman that she has never written another book.

She based the character of Atticus Finch on that of her lawyer father, Amasa Lee. The town of Maycomb was a barely fictionalized version of Monroeville, itself characteristic of the southern small-town life that Lee has always loved.

In the South of the 1930s, my white was better than any 'nigra,' and the all-male, all-white jury convict Tom—even though Atticus proves him innocent.

"It wasn't too long back since Alabama [first] let women on juries," says Price, who's been practicing law for 30 years. In the '50s and '60s, Alabama was one of the southern states that had to be dragged kicking and screaming toward civil rights for blacks.

Lawyer Price says that "Atticus demonstrates the influence that one decent man who acts for the right can have on his children. A man who would be true to himself can't live one way at home and another in town."

McCorvey, who plays Tom. Indeed McCorvey is running for his second term as a Monroe county commissioner. He's on vacation, but he's still politicking over the phone from the Jerusalem hotel where the group is staying.

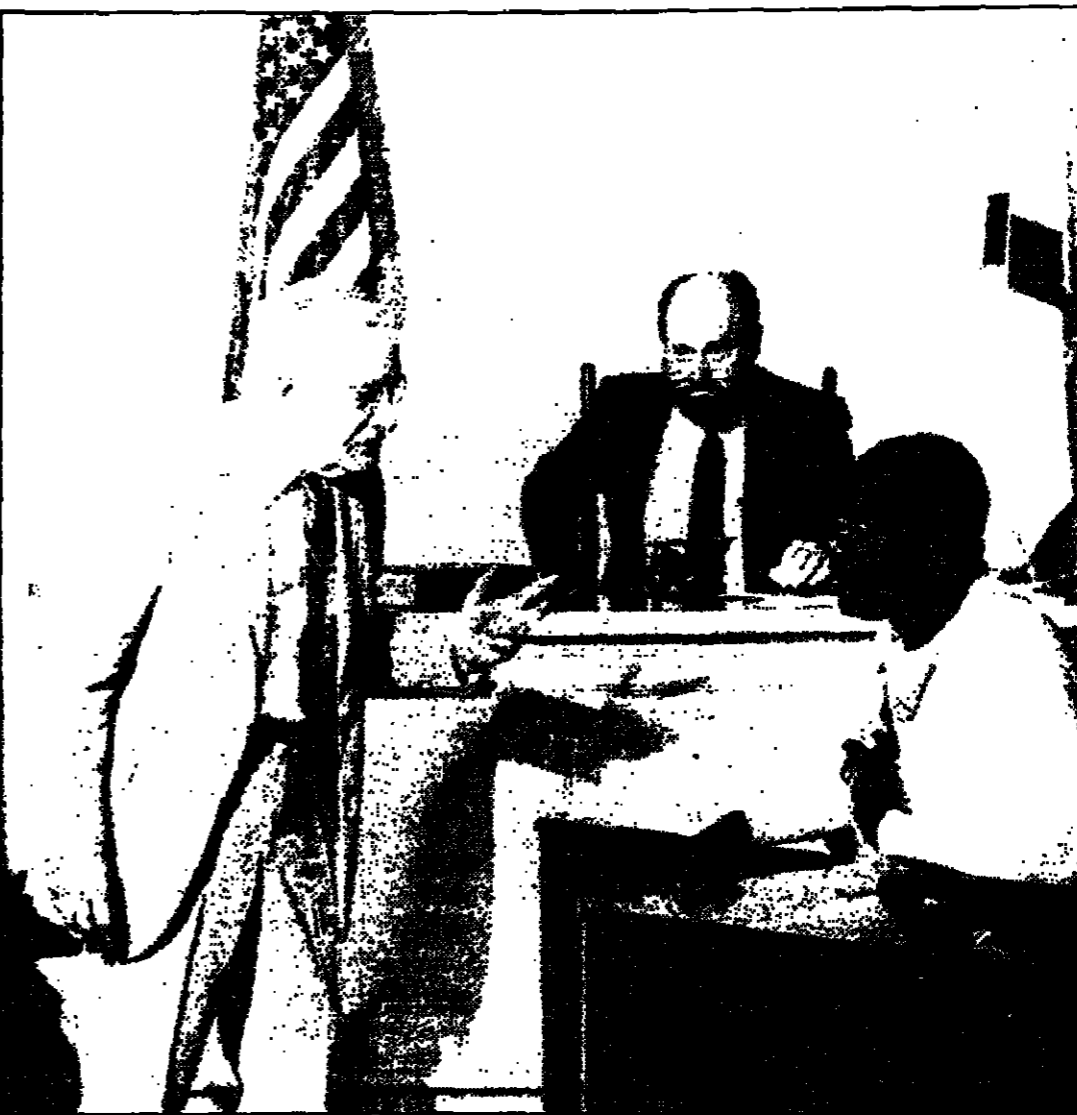
IN THE beginning, playing Tom was difficult and even today, McCorvey owns, he has to gulp a little before the show and put his mindset back into "the time frame of the old days."

What makes the play special for him is the idea "that friendship [between peoples] is learned." The enduring appeal of To Kill a Mockingbird is also based on the love, friendship and respect between Atticus and his children, Scout (Stewart Coxwell) and Jem (Jared Handley).

Lawyer Price says that "Atticus demonstrates the influence that one decent man who acts for the right can have on his children. A man who would be true to himself can't live one way at home and another in town."

Preacher McMillan first played Atticus "15 years ago when I was living in Tupelo, Mississippi, after a bad racial incident. What impresses me is the respect he has for everybody, however evil their actions. They are people and so worthy of respect. When Tom is shot trying to escape from jail and Scout cries out to her father 'how could they do that to Tom?' he says 'because he was'n Tom to them.'"

In Monroeville the trial scene of To Kill a Mockingbird is played in the old Monroe county courthouse



In Kathy McCoy's version of the play, Mort McMillan (left) plays Atticus Finch, Ray Sasser (right) plays Tom Robinson.

on which the courthouse of the film was precisely modeled.

The first act takes place on various porches and lawns throughout the town. Here the first act will take place in the Khan courtyard where

the audience will have to cram itself into corners and onto the balconies. The second act will move inside "and the Khan made us replicas of the benches, chairs and the judge's desk," says McCoy, whose

idea the production was in the first place.

Some of the lines aren't quite the way dramatist Christopher Sergel wrote them, she adds, "because they just sounded too Yankee."

A bit Moore vanity would be too much

FILM REVIEW ADINA HOFFMAN

THE JUROR

Directed by Brian Gibson, screenplay by Ted Tally. Stars Demi Moore, Alec Baldwin, George C. Scobee, Joseph Gordon-Levitt, Juliette Lewis, Anne Heche.

As the title character in Brian Gibson's psychological thriller, The Juror, Demi Moore is supposed to be a single mother who naively agrees to serve on the jury of a mafia case and soon finds herself the target of a brutal scheme to rig the verdict. A shadowy figure played by Alec Baldwin vows that unless she votes to acquit the powerful mobster, great harm will come to her son.

The part is trademark Demi: a chance to look good and exemplify some twisted Hollywood notion of moral rectitude. In the improbable opening scenes, for example, she displays a peculiar eagerness to serve on the jury of the notorious mob boss. "I need a little excitement," she declares after admitting with a broad smile that she never reads newspapers. Far from being a character flaw, this plainspoken confession is clearly meant to endear her to a large cross section of the film's audience.

But she doesn't stay clueless for long. Shortly after the picture begins, she receives her first threat

and has the next two hours in which to wise up and fight back. By the end, of course, she has proven herself tougher, meaner and more calculating than any of the professional criminals who have made her life pure hell.

This cold-blooded pose is unsettling and ugly at its core, but it seems to come much more easily to Moore than the stance of the damsel in distress. As the highest paid actress in Hollywood and the willpower behind a self-promotion campaign that apparently knows no bounds (rumor has it that the makers of Moore's next film, Strip-tease, were forced to delay shooting while she struggled to lose a few extra pounds), she seems to know a thing or two about toughness and calculation.

Needless to say, Moore's vanity gets old quickly, and it clogs up her movies, drawing much more attention to the star than the make-believe people she plays. Think of her recent turn as Hester Prynne the playboy bunny in Roland Joffe's botched The Scarlet Letter. Her character in The Juror, meanwhile, can't utter a word that doesn't flatter the actress.

Moore could stand to learn from her co-star, Alec Baldwin, who's not afraid to use his good looks and abundant seductive charms to sneakier ends. Here, Baldwin plays a completely compelling thug—a man who speaks in a hoarse whisper and fixes his pale blue eyes lasciviously on his victim. Will he kiss her or kill her? We never know for sure, and Baldwin makes a great show of stringing us along.



Demi Moore's character in 'The Juror' cannot utter a word that doesn't flatter the actress.

Alas, the filmmakers are not so shy. Once the basic situation has been established, Ted Tally's script, based on a novel by George Dawes Green, wanders every which way and manages the neat trick of seeming at once haphazard and predictable. The story has the you-can't-trust-either-side-of-the-law feel of a John Grisham movie/paperback, but it lacks the uncluttered forward thrust of that writer's potboiler plots.

from Anne Heche, an actress previously unknown to me. She plays Moore's best friend, a wise-cracking doctor with a quick tomboy stride and sexy laugh, and manages to bring to her few fleeting scenes more energy and intelligence than Moore does to the entire movie.

SEE IT IN HEBREW HEAR IT IN ENGLISH! MIDNIGHT PRAYER (Tikun Hatzot) June 11, 18 and 25 at 8:30 p.m. A new production which deals with the identity crisis of a young Sephardi man who is torn between the ultra-orthodox Ashkenazi sect which adopted him and his Sephardi origins, in a world where the two communities are completely separated.

Exciting Brahms, compressed Beethoven

ISRAEL FESTIVAL URY EPPSTEIN

allowing it to fade out before the next one starts. All this is achieved particularly in the light-hearted Op. 69 (of "Pastoral" Symphony vintage), without losing sight of the whole and without ever disturbing the flow.

The willful, unpredictable later Beethoven was brought to life by the consummate artistry of these two musicians in the two sonatas Op. 102.

Here melody and rhythm cease to reign supreme, and the composer, in Pergamenschikow and Duchable's insightful interpretation, leads the way to more abstract and transcendent, magic spheres.

IN this marathon festival, Beethoven's sonatas for cello and piano—all five of them, composed over a period of 20 years—were compressed into one recital by Boris Pergamenschikow and Rene Francois Duchable.

The more one hears Pergamenschikow-Duchable play Beethoven the more enjoyable it is; but it would be even more enjoyable if they split the recital into two concerts of more easily digestible dimensions.

The two youthful sonatas (Op. 5) were performed with all their engaging playfulness.

Pergamenschikow seems to have all the time in the world to savor a melodic phrase to its end,

into one well-consolidated whole. Minute shadings of dynamics were evident in a Mendelssohn string symphony; gripping excitement and sensitivity in Shostakovich's String Quartet No. 8, arranged for orchestra by Barshai.

This conductor seems to have a peculiar preference for arranged works. While Barshai's arrangements remain faithful to the composer's spirit, Mahler deprived Beethoven's String Quartet (Op. 95) of its intimacy.

One would have welcomed a talented academy student as soloist with the orchestra, instead of one of its teachers, violinist Michael Kugel, in Kopytman's Kaddish.

Admirably as he performed it, his youth orchestra concert just seemed to cry out for a young face.

ONLY the vivacity and freshness of their sound betrayed the youthful years of the members of the Joint Chamber Orchestra of the Paris Conservatoire and the Jerusalem Rubin Academy, conducted by Eduard Schmieder. The orchestra sounded as if forged

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Rishon orchestra strikes major record deal

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

WHEN the Israel Symphony Orchestra Rishon LeZion plays more than its expected share of Tchaikovsky music next season, its performances will not remain only within the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center but will reach music lovers all over the world.

As a result of an unprecedented musical feat, the orchestra has signed a deal with the Koch International Discovery label to record all of Tchaikovsky's orchestral music—operas and ballets included—in a 35-disc special edition.

The deal was signed by orchestra general director Menahem Shai and maestro Alexander Rahbari, who conducted the orchestra a couple of months ago and at the same time was appointed music director of the new budget disc label.

Next season, Fisch will lead his orchestra in the Russian composer's first symphony while in the fall Rahbari will perform an all-Tchaikovsky program with the fourth symphony, the violin concerto and the Romeo and Juliet fantasy overture.

the right thing to do was to play just contemporary music. But we have to be practical and I don't think that's a dirty word," says Fisch, who also leads operas and concerts in the major halls of Vienna, Munich and Berlin. Fisch tries to avoid, as much as possible, the by now mundane format of an overture-concerto-symphony programming.

Fisch will lead the orchestra in four of its eight subscription concerts next season, conducting at times lesser known works such as Schubert's Stabat Mater or the Bartok divertimento, participating also as a soloist in Beethoven's triple concerto. He also plays the piano in the orchestra's chamber-music series which takes place 90 minutes prior to every concert at the TAPC side stage.

Indeed, Fisch believes that his orchestra should do much more than play in the pit for the New Israeli Opera productions. "Of course we are an opera orchestra but if the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center will become a real musical center and we will be its house orchestra I will be much happier."

But Fisch adds that he does not "believe we can do anything more popular for the audience than what we offer next season," which opens in September and features, among others, Mahler's fourth symphony, the Sibelius violin concerto and Bloch's Schelomo the Sacred Service featuring musicians such as cellist Mischa Maisky, pianist Natasha Tadsan and Pinna Salzman, and on the podium: Vernon Handley and Mehdli Rodan.

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העיתון החדש

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Peace How?

In Israel, Fears Decide Which Road Not to Travel



Benjamin Netanyahu, who was elected last week as Israel's next Prime Minister, campaigning last Sunday in Tel Aviv.

By STEVEN ERLANGER

WASHINGTON
WITH the narrow election of Benjamin Netanyahu as Israel's Prime Minister last week, the Arab-Israeli peace process that the Clinton Administration worked so hard to guide and manage is effectively dead.
Mr. Netanyahu's slogan of "peace with security" notwithstanding, the particular road to a comprehensive Middle East peace down which the Labor Party started and Bill Clinton traveled has now been blocked.
No matter how quickly Mr. Netanyahu comes to Washington — or how quickly he can forget President Clinton's open endorsement of his rival, Shimon Peres — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher's rosy dream (shared by many moderate Arab leaders) of an Israeli-Syrian peace treaty by the end of this year has been dashed by the nightmares of Israeli voters.
Israelis have a sharper sense of existential dread than most people, reasonable enough given their history of Holocaust, discrimination and Arab terrorism. It should have been no great surprise that a significant majority of Israeli Jews would vote their fears in an anxious time, finding Mr. Peres, whose aloofness and

In the end, nothing Washington could do persuaded Israelis to keep Peres in office.

political stumbles make him the Adlai Stevenson of Israeli politics, less credible on the issue that mattered most to them: security.

However understandable the Israeli motivation, the great crashout of democratic politics has produced a result that will badly delay, if not destroy, the dream of a wider peace. It can only weaken moderate Arabs like Jordan's King Hussein: it will confirm the Syrian President, Hafez al-Assad, in his deep mistrust of Israeli intentions, and unless Mr. Netanyahu is very careful, it will deeply damage and perhaps destroy Yasir Arafat. Palestinians have already criticized their leader for having given the Israelis too much, and he has gambled as much as anyone on Israel's willingness to trade Biblical promises for a mutually reinforcing accommodation with the Palestinians.

Perhaps Mr. Netanyahu, mindful of the extraordinary narrowness of his victory, will take in some Labor ministers, move Israeli troops out of Hebron as required by the agreements reached so far, and renege on his promises to start building Israeli settlements again in the West Bank. But even so, it will be almost impossible for him to make peace with Syria.

Mr. Assad has made it clear that peace requires the return of the entire Golan Heights, seized from Syria in the 1967 war; Mr. Netanyahu has made it clear that he will not give back the Golan. On such a fundamental issue of such a bitter campaign, it would be very difficult to turn a "never" into a "yes."

American officials hope — and the Republican Presidential candidate Bob Dole has suggested — that Mr. Netanyahu can heed the example of his Likud forebear, Menachem Begin, who made peace with Egypt, or of Richard Nixon, who understood that only a Republican could go to Red China. But there is a problem with this analogy: Mr. Begin didn't make the first move; Anwar el-Sadat did.

Just Ask Christopher

Perhaps, as a former American Ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, suggests, only Mr. Netanyahu can go to Damascus, as if that were the promised land, while Mr. Peres, like Moses, is denied it. But going to Damascus itself will not bring peace, as Mr. Christopher can attest, without the gift of the Golan.

It may even be that Mr. Assad will choose to renew some kind of negotiations with Israel, on the theory, as best expressed by Daniel Pipes, an expert on Syria who is editor of Middle East Quarterly, that Mr. Assad is in favor of "the peace process" for the benefits it brings him with Washington, while fearing "peace" for the dangers it will bring to his dictatorial regime.

Mr. Christopher and his top Middle East experts,

Continued on page 2

Adoption, the Campaign

Candidates, Yes. But for Parenthood?

By JAN HOFFMAN

AND now word comes that the First Couple has been thinking for a while about a second child, most likely through adoption. But when Hillary Rodham Clinton shared the news with Time magazine last week, she added an important caveat: the Clintons wouldn't seriously consider adopting until after the November election.

Good answer: Mrs. Clinton shows appropriate sensitivity to needs of adoptees.

The First Lady had just cleared a hurdle that a social worker might raise about her suitability to adopt. For if the Clintons are earnest about their family expansionist plans, they, like the parents of the 50,000 children adopted in America each year, will have to submit to a social worker's scrutiny and more on their way through a long obstacle course. First stop, the home study: every

state requires a licensed social worker, who is supposed to represent the best interests of the child, to visit the home. "You can't play head games with these people," cautioned Debra Harter, a spokeswoman for Adoptive Families of America, an adoption information center in Minneapolis. "The social workers are the ones with all the power."

An Odd Couple

Their application would resemble that of many couples — older, well-educated, well-to-do, with one biological child from the marriage. But the application might also present a few unique problems. Like: what sort of quality time can you give a young child while you are President of the United States?

If the Clintons think scrutiny by the press or by Kenneth W. Starr, the Whitewater independent counsel, has been excessive, they have yet to be



Posing with children: the Clintons campaigning in 1992.

Continued on page 3

It's Morning in Moscow

The latest dreamy TV messages from the Russian candidates and their supporting casts.

By Alessandra Stanley

2

However Deep, Whitewater Still Runs

In rapid succession, two grand juries, a trial and a Senate report.

By Stephen Labaton

3

Quantum Leap

Even in physics, can a cat be dead and alive at the same time?

By George Johnson

4

The World

A Media Campaign Most Russian and Most Unreal

By ALESSANDRA STANLEY

STRANGELY, there is a dreamy, subdued feel to the political ads of the main candidates...

As in the plays of Chekhov, there is very little action in the commercials of President Boris N. Yeltsin...

Mr. Yeltsin does not have even a walk-on part in the 15 spots that seek to restore his fallen image...

The ads' fanciful images help obscure the fear of election results like civil unrest.

that life in Russia isn't so bad after all, despite what polls and the Communists say.

It is not all that surprising that candidates are putting forward warm, soothing images.

According to a survey by the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion, 60 percent of Russians get



Gennadi A. Zyuganov, the Communist Party candidate, speaks to a "journalist" in his advertisement.



A photo from an elderly woman's album in a television commercial for Boris N. Yeltsin.



Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy's spot has him ranting about imported "fried chicken" in the market.

their news from television. Only 18 percent of respondents said they read a newspaper every day.

It is primarily through commercials that voters hear the messages of all the candidates...

So candidates rely on commercials. In the campaign, each of the 11 contenders is awarded half an hour of free time on each of the three state-owned networks...

Mr. Yeltsin has another advantage: state television and many cable stations are airing jazzy spots for pro-Yeltsin concerts featuring Russia's top pop stars.

Mr. Zyuganov does not plan to air any paid advertisements on national TV until June 13, three days before the first round of voting.

Unlike most other candidates, he wisely eschews the stiff format of the candidate reading a teleprompter in a studio.

In Their Dreams

One of Mr. Zyuganov's commercials opens with a shot of a white barge sailing serenely down a river, another of a blue-and-gold church dome, and scenes of a giant crowd.

"If the Communists come to power," she asks gently, "what will follow? Will they confiscate private property?" Mr. Zyuganov sighs knowingly.

The message is simple. This man is not a raving Marxist. But the ad also serves as wish-fulfillment.

evasive in the face of hostile questions. In his ads, he has staged the journalistic encounter of his dreams.

Of course, there is plenty of fantasy in Mr. Yeltsin's vignettes as well, namely that people all over Russia are contemplative and content.

Video International, the Russian ad agency producing Mr. Yeltsin's spots, did not hire actors. Its market research director, Mikhail Margelov, explained that it sent advance crews across the country...

Grigori Yavlinskiy, the liberal economist and presidential candidate, favors montages of postcards of real people writing him kind words of hope and encouragement.

Famous for his irreverent and often risqué political ads, Mr. Zhirinovskiy in this election is sharing his inner child with viewers.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy has not undergone a complete change of identity. In one of his 30-second paid ads, he is his old self: picking up a frozen chicken at a market.

Israel's Decision Shuts One Path to Peace

Continued From Page 1

Dennis Ross and Aaron Miller, saw the danger. They feared in January that elections might backfire.

Mr. Peres was hoping finally to win a mandate of his own as Prime Minister after a series of humiliating failures.

They also worried quietly that all elections involve risks and that Mr. Peres had a reputation among Israelis as a devious intriguer.

But while the Americans worried and advised, they could not really interfere with the democratic workings of so close an ally.

Rather than moving immediately to exploit the outrage over the Nov. 4 assassination of Yitzhak Rabin by calling elections last winter, Mr. Peres, a European-born intellectual, thought it unseemly.

Some have suggested that the American effort to bring a final peace to the Middle East — a bipartisan effort that Mr. Ross and Mr. Miller began under George Bush — never accomplished as much as the force of history.



A young Israeli girl pays her respects last Thursday at the grave of Yitzhak Rabin.

tinians together for the Oslo accords, and the peace with Jordan was more the work of King Hussein and Mr. Peres than of Mr. Clinton.

But the Americans acted as the impresarios, and their labors this year to keep the process going have been extraordinary.

When Hamas suicide bombers killed 63 people in March and Mr. Peres's ratings plummeted, Mr. Clinton organized the Sharm el-Sheikh summit meeting and made another moving, pastoral visit to Israel.

No Prizes

In the end nothing was quite enough, and now for Mr. Clinton the election results only compound a season of worry about Bosnia, Russia and the newly enlivened Whitewater investigation.

Some suggest that Mr. Ross and Mr. Miller, too, might be getting stale, and a new style of diplomacy might work better.

But the moment is obviously not yet. In both the Arab world and Israel, the fearful circle of skeptics is still too large for the circle of peace.

Looking for Volunteers Yeltsin's American-Style Army

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

IT was the political equivalent of a sneak attack. With virtually no warning, President Boris N. Yeltsin this month stunned his opponents in the presidential election campaign.

Though less dramatic than his signing of a cease-fire last week in the unpopular and grinding war in Chechnya, Mr. Yeltsin's promise potentially has far-reaching consequences: Russia's much-vaunted military tradition would be put aside.

Coupled with his order that Russian soldiers no longer be sent to trouble spots without their permission, Mr. Yeltsin's move looked like a brazen ploy to exploit the war-weariness of Russians at the polls two weeks from today.

Seeking to outflank his nationalist opponents and hard-line generals, who extol the virtues of selfless service to the state and say Russia needs a large force of conscripts, Mr. Yeltsin is instead appealing to anxious, draft-age Russian youth and their parents, who care less about losing Russian glory than losing Russian lives in support of costly, embarrassing adventures in Chechnya, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

"This move is not supported broadly by the generals," said Alexei Arbatov, a military expert with the liberal Yabloko party and member of Parliament.

The Communists, playing to Russia's military-industrial complex, have assailed Mr. Yeltsin's moves, though this appears to have done him little good with the voters.

The American military underwent a transition to professional armed forces after the Vietnam war. Senior American officers say a well-trained cohort of volunteers is best suited for the increasingly complex challenges of high-tech warfare.

France, where obligatory military service dates to the days of the French Revolution, recently announced that it was ending conscription, saying it would reduce its 500,000-member military to an all-volunteer



One Russian soldier was overcome after learning a friend was killed in fighting against Chechen rebels earlier this year.

would presumably overcome both problems, but Russian reformers say Mr. Yeltsin needs to do much more than issue politically palatable decrees.

They say the establishment of a volunteer military should be part of a broader effort to restructure the armed forces, reducing them to fewer than one million while substantially increasing the military budget.

Money Woes

In fact, much of the military grumbling over Mr. Yeltsin's initiative reflects not only unhappiness over the prospect of diminished status for the armed forces, but grave skepticism over whether the Russian Government, which already has trouble paying back wages to its workers, will come up with the necessary funds.

"It is purely a populist decree and nothing will be achieved," Aleksandr I. Lebed, the retired general and presidential candidate, said, reflecting the view of many in the armed forces.

"In order to have a professional army, one must have a powerful economy. Our economy is half alive, semi-collapsed and standing on its knees."

Dmitri V. Trenin, a former Army officer and military expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, disagreed. He said that a volunteer force was a goal worth striving for, though he asserted that Mr. Yeltsin's plan to create a professional military by the year 2000 was wildly unrealistic.

"Sure, building an all-volunteer force is a costly proposition," Mr. Trenin said. "But there is no sense in delay. The longer you delay the more difficult it will be at the end of day, and the degradation of Soviet military establishment continues at a high rate."

Ultimately, however, the fate of Mr. Yeltsin's plan may turn less on professional disputes over the structure and purpose of the armed forces than on the military's self-image.

Will the Russian military cling to its old traditions or seek a new relationship with the rest of Russian society?

Though many officers resist such a change, Boris Gromov, the general who led Russian forces out of Afghanistan and who has been prominently mentioned as a potential successor to Gen. Pavel Grachev, the unpopular Defense Minister, is four-square behind the move.

The Russian military needs "professionals rather than kids," he declared in a recent television interview.

With a professional military, he added, there would be "less mothers' tears."

The President appreciates his country's war-weariness, especially as election day nears.

With most conscripts declining to re-enlist after their mandatory two-year tours are up, the Russian military has found it difficult to retain qualified and experienced soldiers — a serious liability contributing to its embarrassing setbacks in Chechnya.

An adequately paid professional force

Handwritten text: אביהו כהן

The Nation

Whitewater Enters Its Season of Danger

By STEPHEN LABATON

BURIED in an otherwise mundane letter three weeks ago, Kenneth W. Starr, the independent counsel investigating the Whitewater affair, dismissed the White House's single most important political defense, and offered a tantalizing new clue about the direction of his secretive inquiry.

In the letter, Mr. Starr made clear that his office disagreed with a Government report that the Clintons have said vindicates them of wrongdoing. That report found no evidence that President Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton or others had been involved in improperly diverting money from an ailing savings association into the Whitewater land venture.

"The people doing that report did some good work," the usually taciturn prosecutor quoted his deputy, the day-to-day supervisor of the investigation, as saying. "However, they were doing it from a different perspective than what we're doing. We would not agree with all their conclusions. We do have some facts that they apparently did not have."

There was no elaboration on the report, prepared by regulators and the law firm of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro. But it's now clear that this will hardly be the final word on Whitewater.

After the fraud convictions last week of the Governor of Arkansas and the President and First Lady's former business partners — the first verdict in the 30-month Whitewater inquiry — the questions now are 1) what's next? and 2) how much new legal or political danger do the Clintons themselves face?

Judging by the Starr letter and other recent events, the answers are 1) a lot, and 2) same as answer 1.

It may be months before Mr. Starr finishes his

inquiry, and it still could end without new indictments. But consider what has happened in the last few weeks, and what is scheduled to occur over the next month.

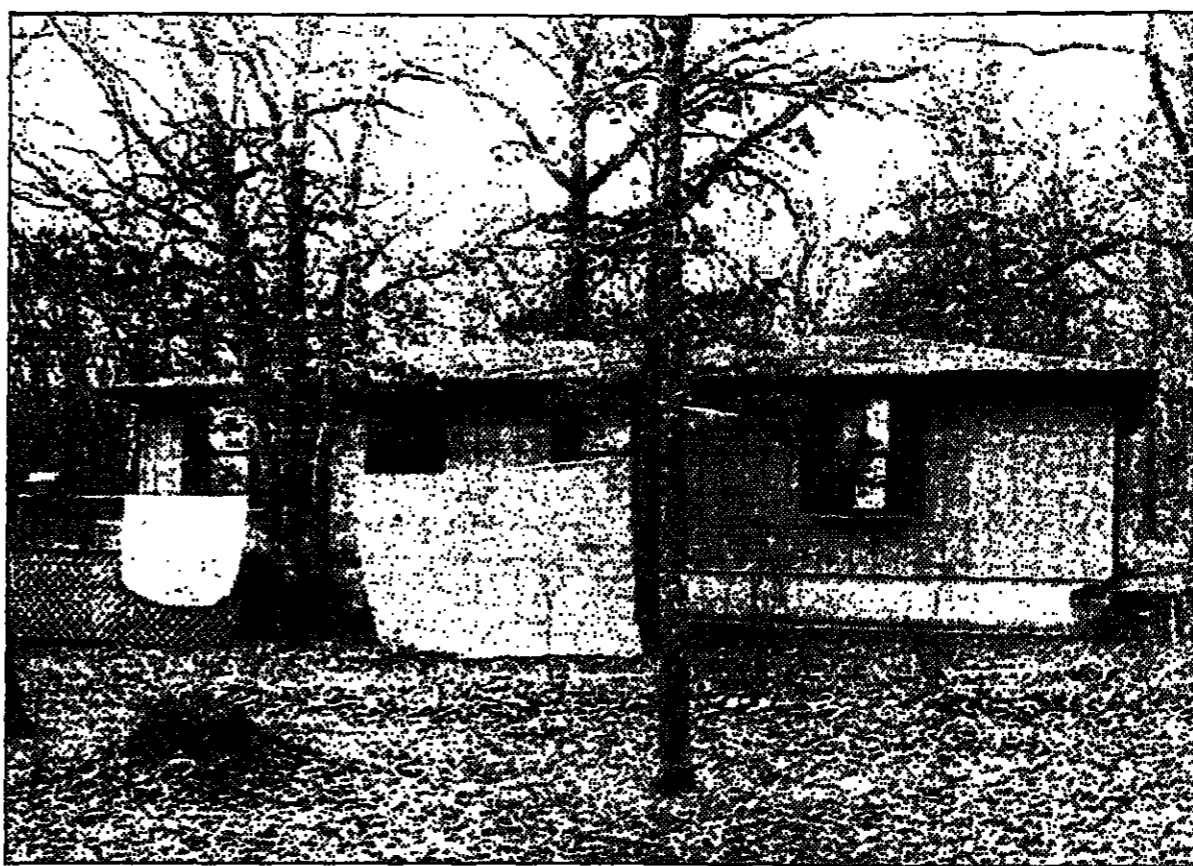
Mr. Clinton has provided sworn testimony that he played no role in what a jury of 12 Arkansians has concluded was a fraudulent \$300,000 loan, almost \$50,000 of which was used for Whitewater expenses. The Clintons' ex-business partners, James McDougal and his former wife, Susan, now face significant prison time and enormous pressure to cut a deal for leniency.

Of course, even if they decide to reverse themselves and implicate others, the McDougals would face huge credibility problems now that they are convicted felons. Still, other witnesses in the investigation who have not been convicted, wary of Mr. Starr's newly emboldened staff, may be encouraged to offer more evidence than they have to date; they now know there is not necessarily a home-court advantage when the independent counsel decides to make a Federal case in Arkansas.

More Video Testimony

A new grand jury was convened in Little Rock last month — apparently a new phase in Mr. Starr's inquiry, since some prospective jurors were reported to have been asked by prosecutors what they knew of various Whitewater matters. And a separate grand jury in Washington continues to examine whether anyone at the White House obstructed justice by failing to turn over copies of billing records from Mrs. Clinton's law firm. The records describe Mrs. Clinton's legal work for the savings association operated by the McDougals.

On June 17, two Arkansas bankers appointed to patronage jobs by Gov. Bill Clinton will go on trial for laundering money in his 1990 gubernatorial campaign. The President has been subpoenaed to testify, and the White House says he intends to provide a videotaped



In 1994, owners of a model home on the Whitewater tract hung a sign urging reporters, "Go Home Idiots."

deposition, like he did in the trial just concluded.

White House aides have said the President had no knowledge of any improper conduct by the bankers. Still, Mr. Clinton's deposition will create yet another record of presidential testimony for aggressive prosecutors to scrutinize. (He is already opposing efforts by TV networks to obtain copies of the first deposition.)

Around the time the money-laundering trial begins, the Senate Whitewater Committee is expected to conclude its work and issue a report. The committee's chairman, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, said in an interview last week that he intends to seek a vote to grant immunity to David Hale, a self-confessed felon who was sentenced to spend 28 months in prison. Mr. Hale has already testified in the McDougal case that he was asked by Mr. Clinton to make the \$300,000 Federally

backed loan to Mrs. McDougal, a loan that was supposed to be made only to the economically disadvantaged.

Senator D'Amato last week wrote Mr. Starr asking whether granting immunity to Mr. Hale and having him testify would impede the counsel's investigation. But even if Mr. Starr gives Mr. D'Amato the go-ahead, the Whitewater committee isn't likely to muster the three Democratic votes for the two-thirds majority it would need to grant immunity to Mr. Hale.

Beyond the fray in Congress, Mr. Starr's staff shows no signs of letting up. Four years ago, Mr. Clinton's presidential campaign concluded that it had put Whitewater behind it. Now, with Mr. Clinton again preparing to claim his party's nomination, Mr. Starr has just hired more prosecutors, hardly the kind of thing done by an independent counsel winding up his business.

A Stickler on Correctness

Ahem, About That Olympic Route

By KEVIN SACK

TO: Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games. Re: Proposed route for the Olympic torch relay.

As we all know, the ideal of an apolitical Olympics has grown a bit antiquated over the decades, what with its history of Hitler tributes, black power salutes, Palestinian terrorist attacks and national boycotts. This year, although the Games do not start for another seven weeks, there have been few pretensions.

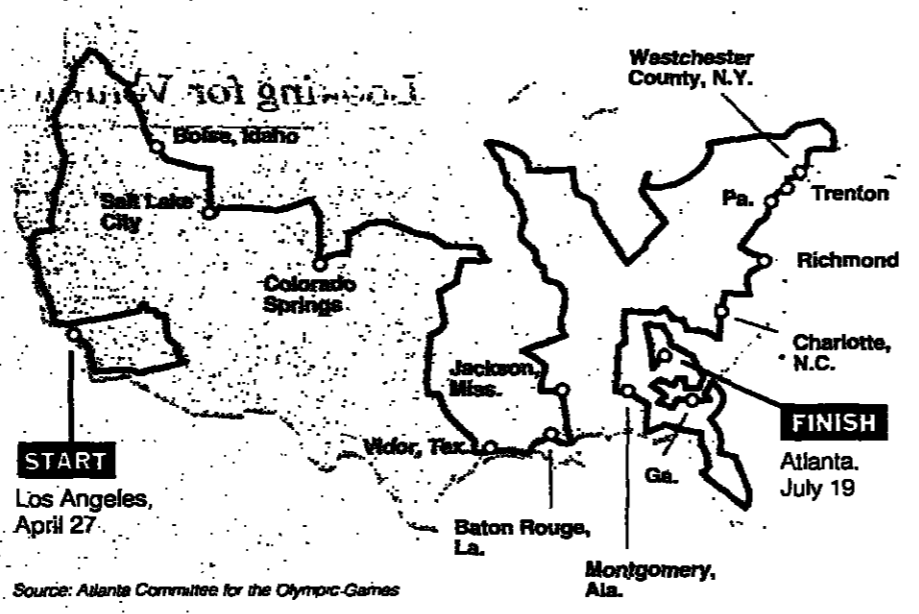
We speak, of course, of the 1996 Olympic torch relay, which began in Los Angeles on April 27. Already, a decision has been made to bypass Cobb County, Ga., the suburban Atlanta community that in 1993 defiantly approved a resolution condemning homosexuality as incompatible with community standards. Wayne County, Ga., and Spartanburg County and Greenville County, S.C., have passed similar resolutions, but the first two rescinded them after being threatened by the Olympic committee.

Consider this a call for consistency. Given its stand on anti-gay legislation, how can the committee let the torch travel through other communities that have supported such affronts to political correctness?

You have done well by keeping the torch far away from Montana. But other objectionable places have slipped past your Olympic committee researchers. The following is a partial list of spots on the official route that might also be avoided:

Torch Carriers Beware

This year's Olympic torch route is full of politically incorrect potholes.



Dan Hallmark carries the Olympic torch in Beaumont, Texas.

Boise, Idaho Home to Representative Helen Chenoweth, perhaps the most conservative member of the freshman Republican class. Has referred to white Anglo-Saxon males as an "endangered species." Supports the Confederacy's position in the Civil War on the grounds of states' rights. Hosted an "endangered salmon bake" during her 1994 campaign.

Salt Lake City, Utah Adopted legislation in March that would ban same-sex marriages, the first of many states to do so.

Colorado Springs This community gave birth to the Colorado ballot initiative that outlawed local ordinances prohibiting discrimination against homosexuals, a measure recently rejected by the Supreme Court. So what if this is the home town of the United States Olympic Committee?

Vidon, Tex. Ku Klux Klan hotbed where Federal marshals were called in to protect four black families that moved into a white housing project in 1994. No blacks had lived there in 60 years.

Baton Rouge, La. Capital where the new Republican Governor, Mike Foster, announced upon taking office that he would rid the state of affirmative action.

Jackson, Miss. Residence of Gov. Kirk Fordice, who once referred to the United States of America as "a Christian nation."

Westchester County, N.Y. What? Allow the torch relay — fully funded by Atlanta-based Coca-Cola — to spend an afternoon in the corporate home of PepsiCo?

Trenton Closest city to the Howard Stern Rest Stop on Interstate 285, dedicated in 1995 by Gov. Christine Todd Whitman to fulfill a campaign promise to the frequently offensive radio host.

Pennsylvania Considered by the National

Abortion Rights Action League to be ground zero in the war against abortion rights. Birthplace of Planned Parenthood v. Casey, the 1992 Supreme Court decision that upheld the state's right to restrict abortion by requiring parental consent for teen-agers and a 24-hour waiting period.

Richmond Legislature and Governor approved a bill this year that prohibits the state from suing tobacco companies to recoup the cost of treating Medicaid recipients with lung cancer, emphysema and other smoking-related illnesses.

Charlotte, N.C. Home of the Rev. Joseph Chambers, the fundamentalist preacher who tried this year to close a production of the play "Angels in America," because of its homosexual theme and obscenities. Mr. Chambers' previous targets have included "Barney and Friends," which he describes as "clearly occultic," and "The Lion King," which he assails for "voodooism."

Montgomery, Ala. Capital where Senator Charles Davidson, a Republican candidate

for Congress, issued a statement last month asserting that slavery was justified by the Bible and that it had been good for black Americans. Mr. Davidson was drumming up support for his bill to fly the Confederate flag over the Capitol. Also, the state board of education, under pressure from Gov. Fob James, approved a policy this year requiring teachers to teach evolution as theory rather than as fact.

Georgia This one is a bit problematic, of course, since \$1.7 billion has been invested in staging the Games here. But how can you overlook the state's vigorous defense of the anti-sodomy statute that eventually won the backing of the Supreme Court in 1986?

Clearly, plotting a politically correct route for the torch relay can be problematic. But if planes and helicopters were used to hopscotch over offending territory, a path could be traced from Honolulu to San Francisco to Berkeley to Seattle to Madison to Ann Arbor to Cambridge to New York City (avoid Staten Island please) and finally to Atlanta. Let the Games begin!

Candidates, Yes. But for Parenthood?

Continued From Page 1

interviewed by an adoption social worker. They might want to consult a list distributed by Merle Bombardieri, an infertility counselor in Lexington, Mass., consisting of questions that prospective parents are likely to be asked in a home study.

The dwelling itself would be examined, noted Ms. Bombardieri (social workers have been known to whip out tape measures to measure rooms). If Mr. Clinton prevails in November, certainly the child would have his or her own bedroom in a really, really big house for the next four years. But what if Mr. Clinton is suddenly unemployed? The Clintons do not have another home.

Social worker consults checklist, shakes head. Frowns.

In that event, the follow-up questions would undoubtedly be: What would be Mrs. Clinton's source of income? Would Mrs. Clinton resume her career as a lawyer? Couple nods eagerly.

Ominous silence. Then: Does that mean Mrs. Clinton would not stay home with the child for at least six months?

Are any legal actions pending against either of them? A Ms. Jones?

A social worker would probably interview the Clintons several times, together and separately, about what they admire about each other and what they would change about each other they could, about their criticisms of how they were raised, their domestic habits (who does the dishes?), their use of contraceptives (why not? you're not secretly hoping to have a baby the other way, are you? do you consider adoption second-best?), work hours, religious commitment, opinions on spanking.

And whose idea is it to adopt? Is this a mutual decision, or is one spouse just going along because the other is adamant?

Ms. Bombardieri said the Clintons would also be asked: why now? "What has changed about your life?" Ms. Bombardieri continued, hypothetically. "You have a 16-year-old daughter. Are you adopting as a way of running away from empty-nest syndrome? Are you denying your own aging? Do you feel that by holding a 4-month-old on your shoulder, you'll look and feel younger and more vibrant?"

Chelsea Clinton would also be interviewed, said Kathie Stocker, an adoption social worker with Holt International Children's Services, based in Eugene, Ore.: "I would ask Chelsea what kind of rules there are in her family, what happens when she doesn't follow them, and what she likes and doesn't like about living under such a tremendous amount of public scrutiny."

child from many foreign countries. They meet the limit for a baby girl from China — their combined ages are less than 100 — but because they already have a child, they might be offered a daughter with a medical problem like rickets or crossed eyes.

Thousands of Americans over 40 do adopt healthy white infants every year through private channels, said Ms. Stocker, by hiring a lawyer to do the search or placing their own classified ads in small-town newspapers. ("Loving Christian couple wants to make a home for your special baby: large white house, cat, big sister. Call 1-800-....") Under such circumstances, the birth mother would decide whether to place her baby with the Clintons or another couple.

Jean Grumet, a New York-area lawyer who with her husband, after years of tribulations, adopted when she was in her 40's, is rooting for the Clintons. "I'd say follow your heart and go for it," she said. "It's worth all the aggravation. And there is aggravation."

Time Out

Although most of the questions that would face the Clintons as adoptive parents are of a profoundly private nature, one lingers that is in the national interest. Soon after taking office in 1993, Mr. Clinton signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, guaranteeing workers 12 weeks of unpaid leave for personal matters, including adoption.

Inquiring Americans want to know: how much time off would the First Father take?

What We're Really Looking for ...

- Common mistakes made by prospective adoptive parents in home interviews:
- To admit that you are still trying for a pregnancy.
 - To admit that one of you was dragged in by the other and has no interest in adoption.
 - To use the home study as a forum for your doubts and fears about adoptive parenting.
 - For husband and wife to say conflicting things in their individual sessions or for your answers in your application not to match your face-to-face answers.
 - To talk too much, thereby revealing information you wish you hadn't.
 - To be angry rather than confident, persuasive, assertive. Few people get through a home study without getting furious at somebody or something.
 - To be apologetic, defensive, rather than confident, persuasive, assertive.
 - To mention problems that your worker never asked about.
 - To pretend that infertility didn't hurt. It was no big deal, there was nothing to grieve over.
 - To assume that honesty is the best policy.

Source: Diane Clapp and Merle Bombardieri

Ideas & Trends

Prison: Where the Money Is

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

CAN society afford to eliminate crime?

No, on two counts, says Mark A. Cohen, an economics professor at Vanderbilt University's Owen Graduate School of Management. "Society cannot afford a zero crime rate," he said. "We would bankrupt ourselves, and we'd also have a society we wouldn't like." The society created, he said, would resemble the old Soviet Union.

Yet Mr. Cohen's own studies, which estimate that crime costs this country roughly \$500 billion a year, including costs to victims and the price of running prisons, leave a nagging question in a campaign year when the issue has already been injected into Presidential politics: Ideology aside, what is the most efficient way to reduce crime? Mr. Cohen's calculations have ignited a debate among academic experts, law enforcement officials and politicians.

"Whether his estimate is exactly right or is off by \$100 billion doesn't matter because we know the number is so big," said David Rasmussen, a professor of economics at Florida State University who has evaluated crime costs for the Florida Legislature. "The real question is not the exact dollar figure, but how we could use it to run our prison system more effectively or establish more crime prevention programs."

Important results might be gleaned from economic studies of the most effective way to reduce crime, said Jeffrey Roth, a principal research associate at the Urban Institute. "The real question is where will you produce the most crime reduction for a dollar spent," Mr. Roth said. "This is not a liberal versus conservative question. It's a bang for the buck question."

The stakes in this argument are high

because a number of states find themselves squeezed between an angry public's demand for getting tough on crime and the escalating costs of building more prisons. This year, for the first time, California is spending more for building and operating prisons than for its vaunted public colleges and universities. Prisons are the fastest growing item in almost all state budgets.

But is \$500 billion a realistic figure? Some criminologists not only criticize such estimates as excessive but say economists like Mr. Cohen use arbitrary and inconsistent calculations. Mr. Cohen's recent report, prepared for the Justice Department, included intangible factors like pain and suffering and reduced quality of life, which he based on jury awards; he calculated that the annual total came to \$450 billion.

Another \$40 to \$50 billion came from the costs of running state and Federal prisons and local jails, bringing the total close to \$500 billion. This figure excludes the losses in poor, high-crime neighborhoods from depressed property values, disinvestment and shuttered businesses.

Cost Analysis

Franklin Zimring, director of the Earl Warren Legal Institute at the University of California at Berkeley, who calls the \$500 billion estimate a "phony number" and "junk science," is worried that by fixing the cost of crime so high, the building of prisons look like a cheap and therefore more politically palatable answer to crime.

Most earlier studies of this issue have merely attempted to look at whether prisons pay for themselves. John J. DiIulio Jr., a professor of politics and public affairs at Princeton University, has concluded that prison does pay after surveys of inmates in New Jersey and Wisconsin state prisons. Mr. DiIulio found that inmates there had com-

mitted 12 or more crimes in the year before their incarceration, excluding drug offenses. Given the cost of \$25,000 to keep a prisoner behind bars for a year, he said that for every dollar spent to keep a prisoner locked up, "society saves at least \$2.80 in the social costs of crimes averted."

The conventional wisdom these days is to keep criminals in prison longer. Mr. Cohen, who has studied the cost benefits of prison terms, said that while a longer sentence would be economically efficient in reducing rape, assault and automobile theft, it would not be in diminishing burglary and larceny. The cost of added time for these two crimes, he said, would be greater to society than the price of the crimes committed.

A forthcoming study by Peter Greenwood of the Rand Corporation attempts to measure the relative cost efficiency of prevention versus prison. An examination of four prevention programs in different states, including Head Start, a parent training program, a program to keep high-risk juveniles in high school and an experimental program with 12- and 13-year-old delinquents, found that these programs "would be twice or three times as cost effective as just putting people in prison," he said.

In a study soon to be published, Mr. Cohen estimates that preventing a high-risk youth, so called because he comes from a troubled family and a bad neighborhood, from becoming a career criminal would save society \$1.5 million to \$2 million.

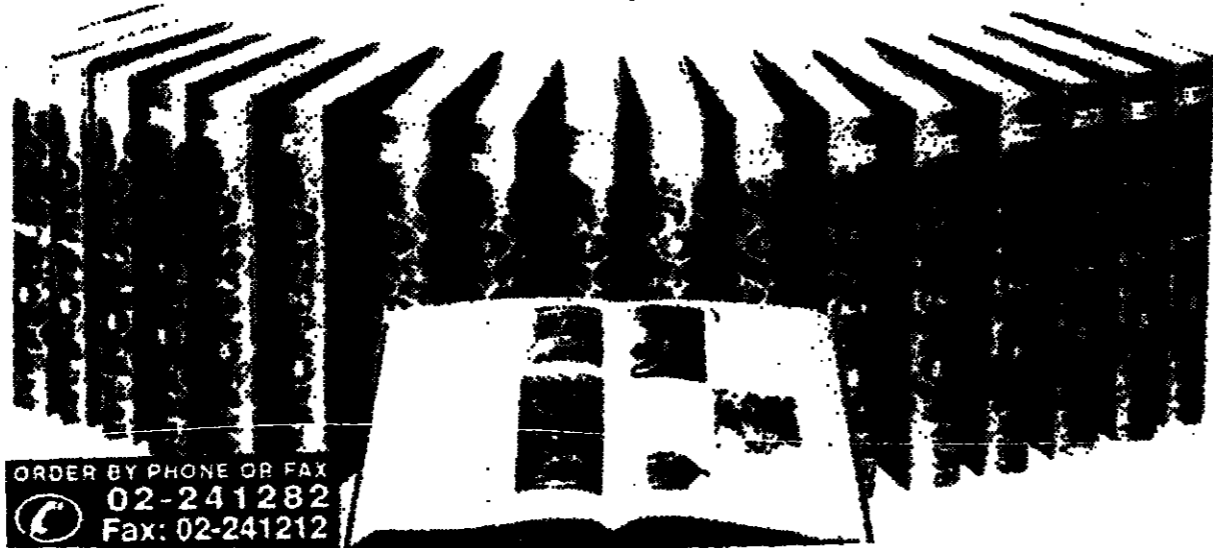
Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Cohen acknowledge that prevention is a long-term policy, and that the public and politicians want immediate benefits. Another difficulty is that Americans appear to be willing to tolerate government if it means more prisons but not new social programs.

Mr. Greenwood, however, believes: "If we can afford to build prisons, we can afford prevention. It would save prison cells later."



Leg irons in a California jail. The state spends more on prisons than on its colleges.

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On Skinning Schrödinger's Cat

By GEORGE JOHNSON

THOSE who follow physics the way other people follow baseball quietly cheered at the news last week that scientists had finally skinned Schrödinger's cat.

In 1935, hoping to make some sense of one of the paradoxes of quantum theory — in which subatomic stuff can act like both waves and particles and be in more than one place at a time — the great Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger proposed a famous thought experiment. We are asked to imagine a cat trapped in a box with a glass vial of poison. Nearby lies a chunk of radioactive material, like uranium. If an atom of the uranium decays, an electronic detector will trip a hammer that smashes the vial and kills the cat.

Now according to a cherished tenet of quantum mechanics, uranium atoms, unlike marbles or baseballs, cannot be said to be in a definite state — decayed or undecayed — until they are observed. Before that, the atoms hover in a quantum limbo, stuck in both possible states at the same time.

Here's what Schrödinger playfully proposed: It is only when we open the box and make the observation that the uranium emerges from this netherworld and makes up its mind. So why can't the same be said for the poor cat?

Until we lift the lid and peer inside, Schrödinger wrote, the hapless creature will be both dead and alive — "mixed or smeared out (pardon the expression) in equal parts." A uranium atom may have indeed decayed, spilling the poison, but it will be our observation that kills the cat.

What's often lost in the retelling is that Schrödinger didn't believe the story for a minute. He was subtly ridiculing some of his mystical colleagues who liked to proclaim that conscious observers somehow conjure the real world into existence.

While some physicists still hold that self-centered view, most have come to believe that an inanimate measuring device, like the electronic detector in the cat experiment, can instantaneously make the "observation," removing the quantum uncertainty. There is no need to open the box to kill the cat. But the thought experiment still creeps

Until an electron is measured, it spins in two directions at once.

up often enough among science-fiction fans (quantum doppelgängers being a favorite Star Trek theme) to drive some physicists crazy. "When I hear about Schrödinger's cat," Stephen Hawking once said, "I reach for my gun."

Still, not even the most cat-hating physicist disputes that the world down under is a funny place, as was confirmed once again by last week's announcement. The newly unveiled experiment hinges on the notion that an electron can "spin" (for lack of a better word) either clockwise or counterclockwise. And until it is measured, it will spin in both directions at once.

Scientists at the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Boulder, Colo., bombarded a charged atom, or ion, of a substance called beryllium so that the single

electron in its outer shell rapidly alternated between a clockwise and counterclockwise spin. Then, the scientists tell us, they used their laser tweezers to pull apart the two states of the very same atom.

Ghostly Dervishes

The result was a pair of ghostly dervishes, whirling side by side in opposite directions. It was as though a light bulb suddenly turned into two bulbs, one on and one off — or a cat managed somehow to be both dead and alive.

The question is where in the progression from atoms to objects do the quantum effects leave off and where does hard-edged reality begin? How do the weird rules of the quantum realm give rise to the rock-solid, either-or certainty in what we quaintly call the real world?

The uranium atom can be simultaneously decayed and undecayed and the beryllium atom can have its electron spinning both

Where quantum effects leave off and hard reality begins.

clockwise and counterclockwise. But the cat has to be either dead or alive.

One currently popular answer is that things can remain in quantum limbo only so long as they are isolated from the rest of the universe. Once the electron brushes against something else, its two states, clockwise and counterclockwise, come unstuck and we're left with an electron that is spinning one way or the other. As for the cat, its atoms are constantly interacting with one another and with the surrounding atmosphere — all these tiny, inanimate "observations" anchoring it in the land of either-or.

But there is still more mystery to come. Once the electron is observed, assuming one of the two possible states, where does the other one go? According to one interpretation of quantum theory, the universe splits into two universes — one in which the electron is turning clockwise, the other counterclockwise. In each is a physicist observing a different outcome.

Absurd as that sounds, it is what the equations imply. The difficulty comes in trying to translate them into our ham-fisted language. Our brains didn't grow up down there so we can probably never really get it.

The electron, after all, isn't a particle or a wave but some barely fathomable amalgam. And it's not really clear what it means for one of these "wavicles" to spin. What then can we make of the notion that scientists pulled apart two states of a beryllium atom? Here's how they described it in the May 24 issue of Science: They "entangled" the "internal (electronic) and external (motional) states of the ion" and verified the result by detecting "the quantum mechanical interference between the localized wave packets."

No doubt it's much clearer to those who understand the table of equations published alongside.

Trying to capture the physicists' precise mathematical description of the quantum world with our crude words and mental images is like playing Chopin with a boxing glove on one hand and a catcher's mitt on the other. The scientists wince at the discordances, covering their ears as they silently sight-sing along with the written score.

02/24/96 15:00

hinton

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

... And One Man Voted Twice

The legacy of the Israeli election.

WASHINGTON In the coming weeks you will read many analyses of the Israeli election, but for my money you can reduce the outcome to four words: The bad guys won. No, I'm not talking about those Israelis who voted for Bibi Netanyahu. They are entitled to their choice. I'm talking about the Jewish and Muslim extremists, whose actions during the last nine months transformed Israeli politics and made Mr. Netanyahu's victory possible.

the watchful eye of prison guards. In killing Mr. Rabin, Mr. Amir deprived the Labor Party of its only leader who embodied both a vision of reconciliation with the Palestinians and the hard-headed toughness to persuade a majority of Israelis to follow him. Try as he might, Shimon Peres just couldn't bring together those two attributes. But Mr. Amir did something else — something more subtle and paralyzing. By pumping two bullets into Mr. Rabin's back, he raised the terrifying specter of civil war in Israel, if the peace process went any further. In the wake of the assassination, many Israelis, subconsciously, wanted to remove the divisive peace process from the public agenda, and that too worked against Mr. Peres.

bombers finished off from the Muslim fringe. The suicide bombers wiped out Mr. Peres's 16-point lead in the polls, by creating a sense among Israelis that the peace process equaled insecurity. Logically, many Israelis understood that the extremists were acting in order to stop the peace process — precisely because it was working and rendering their extremist visions obsolete. But fear always trumps logic.

off. Instead of waiting calmly at traffic lights, I got nervous until the light changed and my taxi moved away from any potential bus bombs. If I, as a visitor, felt that sort of anxiety, what about Israelis? Who can blame so many of them for reaching out to the tempting, but illusory, appeal of Mr. Netanyahu — that he will bring "peace with security," and without any further concessions to the Arabs. But the forces that made Mr. Netanyahu a winning candidate will make him a disastrous Prime Minister, unless he can break free of them. No Likud leader has ever inherited what Mr. Netanyahu is inheriting: two implemented peace accords with the Palestinians and a pathway to a final settlement, a full peace with Jordan and Egypt, low-level negotiations with Syria, diplomatic relations with Morocco, Qatar, Oman and Tunisia, unprecedented support from the U.S., plus a booming Israeli economy, thanks partly to the benefits of peace. Mr. Netanyahu has promised that, in his own way, he will preserve and nurture this inheritance, while also bringing more security. That

is what he will be judged on. Both Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres are casualties of their historic decisions in 1993 that produced this inheritance. These two old war horses came together at the end of their long political careers to form one of the most unique and creative leadership teams in Jewish history. Their successes derived from their willingness to face the cruel truth that the long-term security of Israel lies in decisions that will cost some Jewish solidarity. They did not shrink from those decisions. Mr. Rabin paid with his life for his courage. Mr. Peres paid with his career.

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Daddy In Chief

WASHINGTON It took Bill Clinton a while to get tough. He had a hard time doing it with the Bosnians, the Haitians, the Somalis, the Rwandans, the Russians and the Democrats. But now he has drawn a line in the sand. Mr. Clinton is cracking down on America's young people. The politician famous for his lack of discipline has turned disciplinarian. The man with a past preaches neo-Fundamentalism. The untidy President is bursting with rules.

Given the relish with which the President dispenses discipline, Democrats may be headed toward a pro-spank plank in the platform. Until he began running for re-election, the biggest discipline problem in the Pennsylvania Avenue schoolyard was Bill Clinton. He was President-as-teen-ager, an unfocused, self-indulgent baby boomer. But then Dick Morris swept into town and explained to Mr. Clinton that he had to be in opposition to himself on policies and personality if he was to capture the center. Mr. Morris shaped more dignified roles, dubbed President-as-Pope and President-as-Good-Father, allowing Mr. Clinton to (try to) present himself as moral guide and strong protector.

From governing to parenting.

thority figure, who builds and defends the family home. When he signed V-chip legislation, the President said that "television can become an unwelcome intruder," conveying "images of violence and bias that can enter our homes and disturb our children." Mr. Clinton is playing to baby-boomer parents who enjoyed an era of permissiveness but who have turned more culturally conservative as their children grow older. He soothingly promises to give control back to parents. On Thursday in New Orleans, Mr. Clinton endorsed the Big Easy's dusk-to-dawn youth curfew. "These are just like the old-fashioned rules most of us had when we were kids. When the lights come on, be home, Bill." I'm sure that a lot of the teen-agers think this curfew is too strict. It was a long time ago, but I can still dimly remember what it was like to be that age. But they must also know that it's a dangerous world out there, and these rules are being set by people who love them.

Smoking for the Thrill of It

By Jane Pratt

THE number of high school students who smoke is on the rise, according to a recent report by the Federal Centers for Disease Control. Anti-smoking groups used this news to call for regulation of cigarettes by the Food and Drug Administration and to renew their attacks on a counterplan by Philip Morris to curb teen-age smoking.



It's a given that any restriction suggested by the tobacco industry is not intended to inhibit its sales. But what concerns me is the F.D.A.'s proposals to discourage teen-agers from smoking. The agency doesn't seem to understand the psychology of adolescents — something that Philip Morris and other tobacco manufacturers seem to understand all too well. Many of the F.D.A.'s proposals would limit the ads that teen-agers see in a regular basis. Sure, sure, billboards in plain view while kids are piling onto the after-school school bus, no ads in magazines that lots of teen-agers read.

you that black and white is fashionable, and millions of stickers, T-shirts and posters attest to the fact that text alone can be cool. Making a product slightly less accessible and more illicit makes it more enticing to teen-agers. For example, requiring proof of age is evidence that cigarettes are really truly for adults, a concept that almost always appeals to anyone who isn't quite one yet. (And the need for fake identification always adds a special thrill.) Teen-agers will more likely see warnings signs and demands for identification as a challenge to be overcome. That doesn't mean we should give up on asking for I.D.'s but for the regulation to work; it will have to be strictly enforced.

the Federal Trade Commission by agreeing to put warning labels on cigarette packs, and then used those labels in liability lawsuits to prove that the dangers of smoking had been well-publicized. The warning labels may have helped some adults, but for teen-agers the term "hazardous to your health" has had little effect. (What's a potential lung ailment 30 years down the line to a 15-year-old who figures she's going to gain 10 pounds now if she quits?) At worst, the warning makes the product more alluring, provoking the same urge to tempt fate that leads teen-agers to drive fast. Part of smoking's intense youth appeal is that it's a bonding ritual rooted in self-destruction, a slightly more grown-up version of pricking your fingers and pressing them together to become "blood sisters."

What the F.D.A. doesn't understand about teen-agers. They wanted something to do with their hands; they wanted to look less awkward than they feel. In combating that self-consciousness, they were more influenced by friends and celebrities than by any ads. We should look at what we can do to eliminate some of the images that encourage teen-agers to smoke. And Philip Morris, which recently proclaimed in newspaper ads its commitment to ending teen-age smoking, doth protest too much. If Philip Morris really cared about teen-age smoking, it would put its money into public-service ads on, say, MTV, and make smokers look nerdy, insecure, gross and unattractive. Teen-age smokers should get the message that far from being rebellious, they are actually being manipulated to hurt themselves for the profit of the tobacco industry. That's something to rebel against.

Punishing the Little Guy and Calling It Reform

By Francis Wilkinson

HILLSDALE, N.Y. Bob Dole's departure from the Senate should ease the way for campaign finance reform, something that never made it onto his agenda when he was majority leader. That would be too bad. For despite the evident failings of the status quo, the leading plan now before Congress would do

far more harm than good. The measure — endorsed by groups like Common Cause and sponsored in the Senate by Mr. Dole's friend John McCain of Arizona — has a worthy goal: to curtail the influence of moneyed fixers. But it is fraught with provisions that would cede more ground to the system's most entrenched and powerful players, trample the First Amendment rights of ordinary citizens and undermine efforts to encourage that broad-based participation that serves as a counterweight to the influence of political insiders.

contribution from an individual to a politician) and hold fund-raisers in corporate suites. Nurses can do neither. For them, a PAC affords a convenient avenue of participation and a chance to exercise power they could not wield as individuals. Another provision would restrict out-of-state contributions to 40 percent of total funds; the idea is to make candidates less beholden to

most of their funds. A tight-knit chamber of commerce could control the money spigot, leaving outsider candidates (blacks in the South would be particularly vulnerable) with nowhere to turn for contributions. Then there is the proposed ban on bundling, in which one person serves as a conduit for campaign contributions from others. There are various reasons to bundle, not least that it's easier to attract a politician's attention if you're carrying a wad of \$1,000 checks. With a ban in place, we are supposed to believe, bundlers would lose an inside track to the politicians and their staffs.

of influence. It's easy to see why some politicians attach themselves to these faulty proposals. In particular, the chief House sponsor, Representative Linda Smith of Washington, has ridden the reform train to stardom. But why do groups like Common Cause and Public Citizen join the ruse? Because they consider even these slipshod efforts to be a step in the direction of their ultimate goal: full public financing of campaigns. Unable to convince voters of the need for public financing, they serve up convoluted proposals that are premised on the belief that private money is evil. What results is chaos.

Common Cause's misguided war on PAC's.

Francis Wilkinson, a writer, was communications director in Geraldine Ferraro's 1992 campaign for the Senate.

Consider the legislation's ban on political action committees. A patently unconstitutional infringement of free speech and assembly (as even some of its supporters acknowledge), the ban is included solely to capitalize on the low regard in which PAC's are held by the press and the public. But all who wish to deprive Exxon of its PAC should consider the impact on the 28,000 nurses who contribute an average of \$46 a year to the American Nurses Association PAC to have a voice on issues like health care. With or without PAC's, petrochemical executives will be major players in the system. Motivated by a keen interest in legislation affecting their bottom lines, they will sign \$1,000 checks (the maximum allowable

Washington power brokers and more responsive to local interests. This provision raises grave constitutional concerns: how, for example, would the Government justify restricting New Yorkers' contributions to a Senate candidate in North Carolina? And it would have disastrous consequences in states where powerful business networks dominate local political fund-raising. Candidates who failed to genuflect before the local establishment would be unable to rely on outsiders for

But bundling is not solely the province of powerful insiders. Groups like my former employer, Emily's List (a political network for Democratic women who support abortion rights), use it to snowball small checks from like-minded individuals into the kind of sums that can have a powerful impact on a political race. If bundling became illegal, the most dim-witted political insider armed with a telephone could still circumvent the prohibition in seconds — by directing friends and clients to deliver their checks straight to a favored politician, and making sure the politician knew about it. But tens of thousands of small contributors would lose an effective avenue

If reformers can persuade Americans to support tax-financed campaigns, that's fine. That's a workable system. The alternative is to abandon a quarter-century of failure and accept the validity of private financing. Reformers could join the efforts of principled conservatives like Trevor Potter, the former chairman of the Federal Election Commission, to rationalize the system by easing restrictions on contributions while increasing requirements for disclosure. That, too, would work. What won't work is loading up the current system with still more half-baked, intellectually dishonest restrictions on Americans' political activity — and calling it reform.

Note to Readers The Op-Ed page welcomes unsolicited manuscripts. Because of the volume of submissions, however, we regret that we cannot acknowledge an article or return it unless it is accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If manuscripts are accepted for publication, authors will be notified within two weeks.

'Kaspar Hauser' Is Worthy of the Brothers Grimm



André Eisermann (foreground) in the title role of "Kaspar Hauser," Peter Sehr's film about the mystery that fascinated Europe in 1828.



Mr. Sehr—He found inspiration but not motivation in Werner Herzog's film on the subject.

By JUSTINE ELIAS THE stranger who appeared in Nuremberg's village square one day in 1828 was weak, barely able to walk, nearly mute, infantile in his behavior and unable to understand what was said to him.

al intrigue. A cryptic letter found in his pocket gave few clues to his origins other than that he had been kept in confinement since infancy. But the boy was able to scrawl his name: Kaspar Hauser.

turned film maker, has caused a sensation in Europe and made a star of its young leading man. This spring, more than 150 years after Hauser's death at the hands of an unknown assassin, genetic researchers are comparing DNA from Hauser's preserved blood with that of a descendant of the House of Baden, the royal family that many scholars, including Mr. Sehr, think planned and covered up the abduction and murder of one of its own crown princes.

Hauser" opens Friday at Cinema Village. "All the elements—the lost prince, a baby switched at birth, a wicked uncle, the intrigues in the palace—they're all there. But Kaspar Hauser was a real person."

To Mr. Sehr, who as a teen-ager abandoned his homeland in disgust over its Nazi past, the film was a challenge to confront his own German ancestry and German history. "This film marked the first time I, living abroad, had been touched by something that was German," said the director. "I thought making films must be beautiful and it triggered the idea that I could make films myself."

Mr. Sehr set aside his work as a researcher, returned to Germany and found employment in the Munich film industry, which was the center of the German New Wave films of the 1970's. After completing his second feature film, "The Serbian Girl," the young film maker rekindled his interest in the Kaspar Hauser story by reading everything he could find on the subject, including new information that surfaced in the early 1980's.

he was found, is played by André Eisermann, a drama student who answered the casting call and announced, "I am Kaspar Hauser."

"My school was the circus," said Mr. Eisermann, whose signature stage role is Shakespeare's Puck. "My grandmother was the snake woman, a contortionist, and my best friend's father was the man who bit the heads off mice."

Mr. Sehr, who noted that he managed to make peace with his German heritage in the course of making "Kaspar Hauser," said a psychoanalyst once explained the story as a search for identity. "Because Kaspar didn't find his true self, he had to die," said the film maker. "But I like to turn it around and say that in searching for your true self, you will survive."

Documentaries are Thriving

By PETER M. NICHOLS THE film shows a nourish Los Angeles, basking in sleaze. A young madam smirks at the television cameras as she is arrested for procuring for the rich and famous in Hollywood. "She didn't look like much, but she had a way with men," a venomous competitor says. "Always on the phone, from the age of 23. Shades of Mike Figgis and Richard Gere in "Internal Affairs," perhaps, or some other director and star adept at conjuring up a seamy Los Angeles netherworld.

Strong nonfiction films find success in movie theaters and on video. Video, a New York distributor of all kinds of documentaries and independent films. But to many people, documentaries are like kissing one's sister. "In this society they mean stuff on the Discovery Channel or on PBS," Ms. Pickard says. "They have their audiences, but we like to talk in terms of acclaimed feature films based on truth."

documentary about the making of a musical, and in 1994 he charged around Britain in a futile attempt to interview Margaret Thatcher. "She was totally inaccessible, but I probably should have gone on longer, tried harder," he says. His documentary on the Thatcher regime was completed but without the Prime Minister. "Documentaries are like going into the ring," he explains. "You're on your toes. You're riding the equipment. It's so spontaneous and electric."

GOING TO EXTREMES

BY RICH NORRIS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

- ACROSS 1 Club name since 1952 7 Leave — for (give room) 13 Venice's Ponte di 19 Stabilize 20 Bronze 21 Magazine 22 1959 Johnny Mathis hit 25 Small rock combo? 26 Riga native 27 Habitué 28 Emmy-winning TV host of 1949 30 Reception 31 Approving sound 32 Land ruled by Sargon 33 Genetic transmitter 34 Jungle weather phenomena 36 HBO alternative 38 Whip but good 39 Shakespearean comedy 42 Pen 45 Leave on shore 47 Waiver 48 VCR button: Abbr. 49 Winter time 51 Rockefeller, for one: Abbr. 52 Line div. 53 Pro 54 Pair connector 55 Thomas Hardy novel 60 New Deal org. 61 Merkel of the movies 62 Half-soled shoe 63 Some chasers 68 Trifler 68 Actress Clarke of "The Front Page" 70 Signs, sort of 72 "Some Like —" 74 Cut off from the mainland 76 Seed coatings 80 L.A. clock setting: Abbr. 82 Show one's humanity? 83 1967 Newman film 86 Slew 87 Mil. titles 90 Self-starter? 91 70's discipline 92 Hibernia 93 Sir — of Arthurian legend 94 Rubbers 97 Listing 99 Important points in a legal case 101 Early Eastwood film 104 Subject of psych. research 106 Cartoon canine 107 Some are tail 108 Foerster opera

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- 109 Cock and bull 111 —Cat 113 Potash 114 Capriccio 116 One of the Carolines 117 Enter, in a way 119 Baseball rarity 121 1992 Best Picture nominee 124 Bright 125 Work of Ovid 126 "The Fugitive" lieutenant 127 Marx collaborator 128 Gone 129 Covered 17 Monograph 18 Olive — 23 Hardware item 24 Bond adversary 29 Big name in fashion 34 Elem. particle 35 Florist's unit 37 Wizard 39 Had a part (in) 40 Show uncertainty 41 Toys since the 1940's 42 Brooklyn's — Institute 43 Expulsion from a country 44 Parser's concern 46 Result of a strain 50 Cocktail party offering 52 —Ball 56 Suit fabric 57 Put the kibosh on 58 Tide component 59 "Just kidding!" 64 Hammett novel 65 Angry with? 67 Seasonal worker? 69 Working hard 71 Instigate 73 Waiter's weights 75 Frank, — document 77 Wind — 78 Delectable 79 Con 81 Look at the highlights 84 Well driller's joy 85 Frees 87 Unused 88 Test 89 Setting out 95 Skyline sight 96 Words from gramps, maybe 98 Some upholstery 100 Bring back 102 Gardner and others 103 Riotous spree 105 Loot 109 Software convenience 110 Steel impurities 112 Albers's "Romage to the Square," e.g. 114 Apple polishers 115 Word from Tonto 118 Prefix with scope or spore 119 Poetic monogram 120 Diamond gal 122 Nice name 123 Like some hours

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE SPRAWL GHANA GOTAJOB PRECISE ALANON EPICTURE HOWARDSTERNLY RENODELI GRAVE TRENDS WAR PILL RATED LITV JUDYS TIE ETE BICE HARD TINGERS BARALEE LITERS IDEAL MARY OSSTE OVARTIAL MARKS SECS SUIT STO SLANGY KERR ROTC ANSO HARDS BLEANOR INSTEP IOTA RICCI VIBE OUTLAY PSI PAUL LERS EBBA SENSORS PITER HURRY SHAPE UNLIT ALLEVARD SCHELL STAY WARY PEEB TOO YEATS RITTY PRIN ERAS GOOD GUSTO LUCIE ELLAIE BARNEYFRANKLY RELATES EMAILS ANGLE STYLIST DIANNY POSERS

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Monday, June 3, 1996

Analysts: Foreign investments likely to continue with new government

Hapoalim sale might be delayed; Leumi warns small-party pressure bad for economy

ANALYSTS say Labor's fall from power does not jeopardize foreign investment, although companies which have been considering setting up shop here might briefly suspend their plans until the political fog clears.

which represents Prudential Securities in Israel, said foreign investors already in the process of completing transactions will pursue plans, while he expected firms in various stages of market exploration to freeze their plans until Prime Minister-elect Binyamin Netanyahu's peace related policies become clearer.

GALIT LIPKIS BECK react negatively. Zeev Holtzman, chairman and CEO of Giza, the Israeli affiliate of US investment bank Alex Brown & Sons, said he did not expect the political situation to affect foreigners' plans to invest in the local high-tech industry, even in the short run, explaining that the majority of high-tech firms' activities are in the international market.

democracy and expect the new government to implement a right-leaning, but liberal policy," said Holtzman. Romy Strauss, Citibank's country corporate officer for Israel, also expressed optimism that Israel would continue to see continued investment of funds from abroad.

of foreign investment," Strauss said. However, economists at the large banks say the new political landscape is bad for the economy, especially with the increased strength of the small parties. Bank Leumi, in its weekly report on the capital market, said the increased sway of smaller parties is likely to hamper the Treasury's bargaining power, and result in shelving economic plans, which will ultimately accelerate inflationary expectations and impact negatively on equity, debt and foreign exchange markets.

IDB Holdings, DIC report rise in quarterly profits

COMPANY RESULTS GALIT LIPKIS BECK

DISCOUNT Investments Corp. (DIC), the investment arm of the IDB Group, reported a 61 percent growth in net profits for the first quarter to NIS 50 million from NIS 31m. in the same period last year.

The industrial companies accumulated sales turnover increased to \$800m. from \$715m. International sales rose to \$550m. from \$505m. One of the key factors that contributed to the rise in DIC's earnings was the significant improvement in the electronics and telecommunications field, particularly reflecting Cellcom's impressive performance.

tor, Supersol and Delek registered a growth in earnings - which was partly offset by lower earnings in Tambor, Kilil and American Israel Paper Mills. In the real estate and investment finance field, Clal and Property and Building had a positive contribution to the group's earnings for the quarter.

Iscar, a company controlled by the Wertheimer family, reported a rise in net profits to NIS 81.8m. from NIS 73m. The company's contribution to DIC's profits was NIS 18.5m., compared with NIS 61.7m. in all of 1995. IDB Holdings and IDB Development also reported an improvement in first quarter net profits.

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Table with columns for Date, Purchase Price, and Redemption Price for PRIME Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa Magistrate Court Civil Case 38855/96 before Registrar N. Grossman The Plaintiff: Danny Mizrahi vs. The Respondent: Gordon Festos, Nigerian Passport No. B-516347

Table with columns for Date, Purchase Price, and Redemption Price for TARGET Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM will dedicate The Sachs (Philadelphia) Computer Science Wing with the participation of Mr. Keith Sachs President of the American Friends of the University on Monday, June 3, 1996.

Hapoalim profits down slightly in quarter

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

BANK Hapoalim, the country's largest bank, reported a nine-percent drop in net profits for the first quarter to NIS 195.9 million from NIS 215.3m. during the same period last year.

Net return on equity on an annual basis fell to 11.9% from 14.1%. The results include capital gains of NIS 8.8m. from the sale of Hapoalim's excess holdings in Clal, in line with the Bank (Licensing) Law. According to the law, banks must cut their holdings in non-financial firms to 25% or less by December 31, 1996.

The increase was due to, among other factors, a drop in income from the unlinked shekel sector as a result of low interest rates. The drop also stemmed from an increase in operating and other expenses. Salary expenses rose 7.1% to NIS 464.3m.

The drop also stemmed from an increase in operating and other expenses. Salary expenses rose 7.1% to NIS 464.3m.

Banking subsidiaries in Israel contributed NIS 15.3m. to net profits, compared with NIS 21.9m. in the same period last year, while subsidiaries abroad had a negative contribution of NIS 34.6m., compared with a profit of NIS 47.6m.

The increase resulted from a 10.7% rise in commission income for the first quarter. The bank said increased customer activity contributed to higher income, especially from payment system services, computerized services, foreign trade activity, and special foreign currency services.

for the first quarter. The bank said increased customer activity contributed to higher income, especially from payment system services, computerized services, foreign trade activity, and special foreign currency services.

Hapoalim said Peilim Capital Markets is in the midst of handling the sale of the bank's excess holdings in Hapoalim Investments, which is one of the non-financial companies Hapoalim is required to sell by the end of the year.

In May, Hapoalim signed an agreement to sell 29.6% of Ampal to a consortium headed by the Steinnitz family for \$57m. Hapoalim will register net capital gains of NIS 40m. upon completion of the transaction, which remains subject to the approval of several bodies.

Teva largest maker of generic drugs in US

JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

TEVA Pharmaceutical Industries and Biocraft Laboratories officially announced the completion of their merger yesterday. Trading of Biocraft common stock ceased at the end of last week. In the transaction, each share of Biocraft common stock was converted into 0.46 ADRs of Teva (Nasdaq).

the largest manufacturer of generic drugs in the US. Industry analysts believe this may allow Teva's sales to rise to some \$1 billion for 1996. Sales last year totaled \$668 million. "The acquisition of Biocraft considerably enhances Teva's production and distribution capabilities and will strengthen Teva's position as one of the leading generic drug companies in the

US," said Teva CEO Eli Hurvitz, noting that the merger will give Teva access to markets where Biocraft has a presence. "The combination of the product offerings of Biocraft and Lemmon Company, Teva's US subsidiary, will result in one of the broadest generic-drug product lines on the market in the US, including antibiotics, where Biocraft has been the leading US generic market participant," he said.

M.H. MEYERSON & CO., INC. A Publicly Traded Company NASDAQ Symbol: MEYVY Brokers: Citicorp Securities, Citicorp

Ministry of Industry and Trade TENDER NO. 15/96 The National Physical Laboratory of Israel, Ministry of Trade and Industry, invites bids for the supply of the following equipment:

BUSINESS BRIEFS Jordanian delegation cancels visit: A Jordanian delegation due here today to discuss joint water agreements canceled the visit yesterday afternoon. Government officials denied that the cancellation was politically motivated.

Trans-Israel tender conditions approved DAVID HARRIS THE outgoing government yesterday approved the final tender conditions for the proposed Trans-Israel Highway.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS Table with columns for Currency basket, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 12 MONTHS. Includes sub-tables for Patah foreign currency deposit rates and Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates.

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Handwritten note: ארבעה ימים

Key Representative Rates: US Dollar . . .NIS 3.2900, Sterling . . .NIS 6.0869, Mark . . .NIS 2.1490

Precious metals close with modest gains COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

PRECIOUS metals ended with modest gains on Friday after a midday boost amid weakening stock and bond prices.

At the close, August gold was up 40 cents at \$394.40, July silver rose 6.0 cents at \$5.403, July platinum was up 90 cents at \$403.40 and June palladium increased 10 cents at \$132.80.

Copper futures ended weaker on Friday, but well off the sharply lower levels posted in early trading, due to a much smaller than expected decline in copper warehouse stocks on the LME.

July copper futures ended the day with a 50-point loss at \$1.15, after a session high of \$1.1550 and a session low of \$1.1380.

US expected to announce Iraqi oil plans today

GENEVA (Reuters) - The US is expected to announce formally today that American firms can import oil made available under an oil-for-food deal between Iraq and the UN, a US administration official said over the weekend.

[UN resolution] 986 makes sense, is sound policy and can work well," said the official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Administration sources said this week government agencies that favored giving US companies the same opportunity as their foreign competitors to buy Iraqi oil had prevailed in the debate within the Clinton administration.

450,000 barrels per day (bpd) through Turkey, with the Iraqi terminal of Mina Bakr handling the remainder, some 330,000 bpd.

Shares up after market reassured

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET FELICE MARANZ



STOCKS, which fell last Thursday as it became clear Binyamin Netanyahu would be the next prime minister, recovered after Netanyahu reassured investors he favors a "free economy" and was seen as likely to continue the peace process.

The Maof Index rose 1.78 percent to 217.93 and the Two-Sided Index went up 1.91% to 205.23.

visit to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday, analysts said. The Maof Index-listed IDB group of companies rose after announcing better than expected earnings.

OPEC unlikely to agree on cutting output

VIENNA (Reuters) - OPEC ministers covered on Vienna yesterday for talks to rally their fragile cartel and avert a price collapse now that the UN is easing its Gulf War embargo on the exports of Iraq.

opening on Wednesday may be as acrimonious as most of the previous 99.

OPEC supply will over the existing agreed ceiling.

But delegates doubt if OPEC linchpin Saudi Arabia has any stomach to resort to a traditional gambit of threatening to turn up its huge volume to coerce violators to keep the rules.

But delegates saw scant prospect that others among the 12 cash-pinched members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries would agree to cut output quotas to make room for up to a million barrels per day of Iraqi oil.

Relaxing sanctions that have applied since 1990, when Iraq invaded fellow OPEC founder-member Kuwait, the UN agreed on May 20 that the Iraqis could sell oil worth \$2 billion over six months to buy food and medicine.

As OPEC quota cuts are all-but ruled out, the spotlight in Vienna will be on the fraught issue of alleged violations of these mandated limits that have lifted total

venue in emergency talks if it doesn't. The case for doing nothing just now rests on a view that demand is strong, industry stocks are low and nobody really knows yet how much Iraqi will hit the market and how soon.

UK postal workers vote for strike

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain yesterday stepped closer to its first national mail strike in eight years when postal workers voted in favor of striking in a dispute over new flexible working practices.

UK postal workers voted in favor of striking in a dispute over new flexible working practices.

Members of the Communication Workers Union (CWU) voted by more than two to one for strike action after talks with Royal Mail, Britain's postal service, broke down last month after almost a year of talks.

Richard Dykes, Royal Mail's chief executive, said he thought the differences between the two sides could be bridged.

Bonn '97 forecast shows German debt above EMU goal

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - Germany, which overshoots its budget targets in 1995, now believes its 1997 public debts will probably exceed the strict entry criteria laid down for European monetary union.

A spokeswoman for the German Finance Ministry said internal forecasts showed Germany with a debt to gross domestic product ratio of 61.5 percent next year.

The 61.5% figure would mean that - in the very strict definition - Germany would fail the 1997 test for entry to monetary union, as outlined in the Maastricht Treaty.

Europe's largest economy - long the self-appointed custodian of monetary and fiscal order among EU countries - rapidly became less vocal in lecturing others about their deficit problems after announcing its 1995 budget shortfall.

Shares up after market reassured

and go whether Germany will really be able to push the figure below 3%.

Shares up after market reassured

The European Commission forecast in May that Germany's debt ratio would be an even higher 62.4% next year and penciled in the budget figure at 2.9%.

Other gaining Maof Index-listed companies included Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which rose 3%, and Koor Industries Ltd., which rose 3%.

Other gaining Maof Index-listed companies included Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which rose 3%, and Koor Industries Ltd., which rose 3%.

TEL AVIV STOCKS table with columns for Multi-sided trading, Two-sided trading, and Parallel List. Includes company names, prices, and changes.

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 7 Theatre attendants (4-5), 8 It's rolled back for the opening (5), 10 Driver, perhaps, doing the rounds in a cart (4,4), 11 Fresh topics for light-minded scientists (6), 12 Aspiration on the staff, perhaps (4), 13 A strapless top is a mistake on the Underground (4,4), 15 A number agreed to correction, being humble (7), 17 They're not at home with regulations (7), 20 Dispose of in haste (8), 22 Accomplished fellow with a certain bearing (4), 25 Join a silent order (6), 26 From the soil we'll get mineral deposits (3-5), 27 Stiff and thoroughly wet (5), 28 These lads could be immortal (9), DOWN: 1 Share a student has the luck to get (5), 2 An attractive person - this much one can see (6), 3 A clergyman may be arrested (8), 4 A schoolboy howler? (3-4), 5 What the driver needs above all is to be sober (8), 6 Blow by blow version dipped into a parties (9), 9 Crazy, perhaps, but often with motive (4), 14 Explosive set on fire (8), 16 Went and put it right (9), 18 Rise and fall of one of the French, recently deceased (8), 19 Exclamation party-goers may make! (7), 21 Carry to terrible extremes (4), 23 Hostility put on record (6), 24 Soft and luxuriant pile fabric (5)

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers and solutions provided for the crossword.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 1 Purchaser (5), 4 Imbibe (5), 10 Diaphragm (7), 11 Poetry (5), 12 Freight (5), 13 Tasteless (7), 15 Sandhill (4), 17 Stratton (5), 19 Keen (5), 22 Dress (4), 25 Saved (7), 27 London (5), 29 Cuttlefish (5), 30 Pledge (7), 31 Warhorse (5), 32 Viper (5), DOWN: 2 Beneath (5), 3 Event (7), 5 Variety entertainment (5), 6 Relate (7), 7 Slap (5), 8 Frequently (5), 9 Fier (5), 14 Oggle (4), 16 Impel (4), 18 Attack (7), 20 Decamp (7), 21 Ridge (5), 23 Modify (5), 24 Dulcet (5), 26 Excessive (5), 28 Artless (5)

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK logo and slogan: THE PEOPLE YOU CAN BANK ON.

Court increases sentences of teenage rapists

EVELYN GORDON

THE Supreme Court yesterday increased the sentences of two boys convicted of repeatedly raping a 14-year-old girl in Kiryat Tivon, but acquitted a third.

The sentences of the other four boys involved in the affair were left unchanged.

The courts have barred publication of the defendants' names.

Relatives of the boys reacted angrily to the court's decision.

"This is destroying the life of a 17-year-old boy," said one relative of the decision to up the ring-leader's sentence from one year to three. "Three years is an exaggerated sentence... He committed the acts when he was 14."

"This is the media's demand. It isn't truth," protested the father of one of the boys whose sentence was not changed. "The girl is as guilty as the boys... This wasn't rape, and everyone knew it wasn't. I expect exactly the same [standard of behavior] from a 14-year-old girl as I do from a 14-year-old boy."

"They shouldn't have done what they did, even if she agreed," he continued. "But it wasn't rape."

The seven boys, all between the ages of 14 and 17, were convicted by Haifa District Court six months ago of repeatedly raping the victim, both singly and in groups. Defendant No. 1, the ring-leader, was sentenced to a year in prison, while Nos. 2 and 4 received 10 months. No. 6 was sentenced to six months of community service, while Nos. 3, 5 and 7 were sentenced without conviction to 200 hours of public service. The light sentences aroused a public outcry, and the state appealed them.

Several of the boys also appealed either their convictions or their sentences.

Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Eliahu Mazza and Zvi Tal all agreed that No. 2's conviction should be overturned, since it was not clear that he realized the girl did not want to sleep with him. She had been ordered to do so by No. 1, to whom she had objected, but according to her own testimony, she expressed her opposition to No. 2 only at the height of the sexual act.

The justices also agreed that No. 1, as the ringleader, and No. 4, who was the next most active participant, should have their sentences increased to three years and 20 months, respectively.

Despite the boys' youth, and the possibly grave effects of a prison sentence on their future, the need to deter other boys from similar acts of exploitation mandated a harsher sentence, the justices ruled.

Goldberg and Tal said they would also normally have given No. 6 an actual prison sentence, instead of community service, but refrained from doing so because of the findings of the state's psychological testing service, which indicated that prison might have an unusually detrimental effect on him. Mazza, in his dissent, said he would have imposed a 10-month sentence despite these findings, because of the severity of his actions.

Mazza also dissented from the majority's decision to uphold the sentencing of No. 7 without conviction of his actions.

None of the three saw any reason to question the convictions or the sentences of the other boys.



A recently restored mosaic from a fifth-century synagogue excavated at Tzipori went on display at the Israel Museum for the first time yesterday. The mosaic depicts biblical scenes, such as Abraham's servants waiting at the foot of Mt. Moriah during the binding of Isaac. (Gabi Laron)

Railways director commits suicide

RAINE MARCUS

EHUD Hadar, director of the Railways Division of the Ports and Railways Authority, was found dead in the Hulda forest yesterday afternoon. He had shot himself once in the head. His pistol and a suicide note addressed to his family were found near his car.

Hadar was recently questioned by police as part of a broader investigation into alleged irregularities regarding a tender for a railroad to haul waste from the center of the country to the Negev. Senior authority officials, including managing director Shoshet Lerer, and legal advisers were questioned in connection with alleged preferential treatment

given to a certain company bidding for the tender.

Hadar was investigated for allegedly suborning witnesses and persuading others to coordinate their versions of events.

Recommendations to indict certain senior officials were recently transferred to the District Attorney's Office, but it could not be confirmed that Hadar was among them.

Police would not reveal the contents of the suicide note, which was turned over to his family, but it is believed that the investiga-

tion triggered the tragic event.

His body was found by a Jewish National Fund employee, who initially noticed a "suspicious car with the driver's door open." On approaching, he saw the body lying beside it. He immediately alerted police.

Police estimated that Hadar, of Rehovot, in his 60s, killed himself sometime yesterday morning. He had not been reported missing by his family.

The Ports and Railways authority issued a statement saying it had received the news "with astonishment and great distress, and was deeply shocked by the incident."

Court upholds retroactive TV fee increase

EVELYN GORDON

IN its first ruling by 13 justices, the High Court of Justice decided yesterday that the Israel Broadcasting Authority has the right to collect fees which were legalized by the Knesset only retroactively.

However, the court said, the IBA may not fine those who did not pay the fees during the years when they were illegal.

The court did not address the issue of whether those who already paid the fines are entitled to a refund, saying this was a matter best determined by a civil suit. MK Eliezer Zandberg (Tsomet), who filed the petition, said he is considering organizing a class-action suit.

The case stemmed from the 1985 Price Stabilization Law, which froze all fees for services rendered, unless the finance minister approved a raise. The IBA, claiming that its radio and television fees were actually taxes, and therefore exempt, continued to

raise its fees. In 1992, however, the Supreme Court ruled that IBA fees were subject to the law, and that the fee increases were illegal.

To protect the IBA from having to repay the over NIS 1 billion it had collected illegally, the Knesset passed a law retroactively legalizing the increases. The law also enabled the IBA to collect the NIS 20 million owed by people who did not pay the fee increases during these years, and, according to the state's interpretation, to charge them linkage and fine them for late payment.

Zandberg then petitioned the High Court against this law, arguing that it violated the property-protection clause of the Basic Law: Human Dignity and Freedom, by retroactively legitimizing fees which were levied illegally.

The 13 justices ruled unanimously that the law could not be

interpreted to allow the IBA to fine those who did not pay the fee on time. It is inconceivable, they wrote, that someone should be fined for not having paid a fee at a time when he had no legal obligation to do so.

However, they agreed that the law does permit linkage, since the law was meant to restore the IBA to the situation it would have been in had the fee increases been valid from the start. This meant allowing the IBA to collect the real value of the outstanding fees, they said.

With this limited interpretation, they continued, there is no contradiction between the law and the basic law. The basic law permits property rights to be infringed for a purpose appropriate to Israel's values as a Jewish and democratic state, as long as the damage is not greater than necessary, and the law to legalize the IBA fees meets these requirements, they said.

Weimar theater stages controversial 'Merchant of Venice'

HELEN KAYE



THE Weimar German National Theater's controversial production of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* opened for two performances at the Israel Festival yesterday. Director Hannan Snir set the play in a concentration camp, where the SS officers play all of the roles except those of the Jews, which they have three of the camp's Jewish prisoners play.

"We are inviting audiences here to view the play through the eyes of Israeli artists working in Germany," Snir, who is Israeli,

said at yesterday's press conference. "If there [in Weimar] the play was a memo to the aggressors, here we see it from the point of view of the victims."

Snir praised the actors, saying that performing his concept of the play had been extraordinarily difficult for those playing the SS officers. The actors had balked initially at the "cruelties" they performed towards the Jews.

The city center of Weimar is about a dozen kilometers from the Buchenwald concentration camp. Timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the camp's liberation in 1945, the April 10 premiere got massive media exposure and was a country-wide sensation.

Weimar Theater literary manager Sybille Troester said that in Weimar "somebody walks out at almost every performance, mostly older people who were alive at the time. Young people accept the show very well and are ready to discuss it. They feel no guilt at what their grandparents may have done."

Today at the festival

- Jerusalem Theater (JT) Sherever: Theater, *The Merchant of Venice*, from Weimar Theater; 7:30 p.m. -Henry Crown: Classical, Gabrieli Consort; 9 p.m.
- JT plaza: Family, music and dance by youth groups from all over Israel; 5:45 p.m. (Free)
- Small Hall: Recital with cellist Michael Fomitzer, pianist G. Telarov; Bloch, Weinberg, Shostakovich; 9 p.m. (Free)
- JT foyer: Jazz, Cro-Magnon Quintet, electro-acoustic alternative music (the group calls it urban chamber music); 10:30 p.m. (Free)
- Sultan's Pool: Dance, Tokyo Ballet dancing Beirut; 9 p.m.
- Gerard Behar: Dance, last Ghettooriginal performance; 9 p.m.

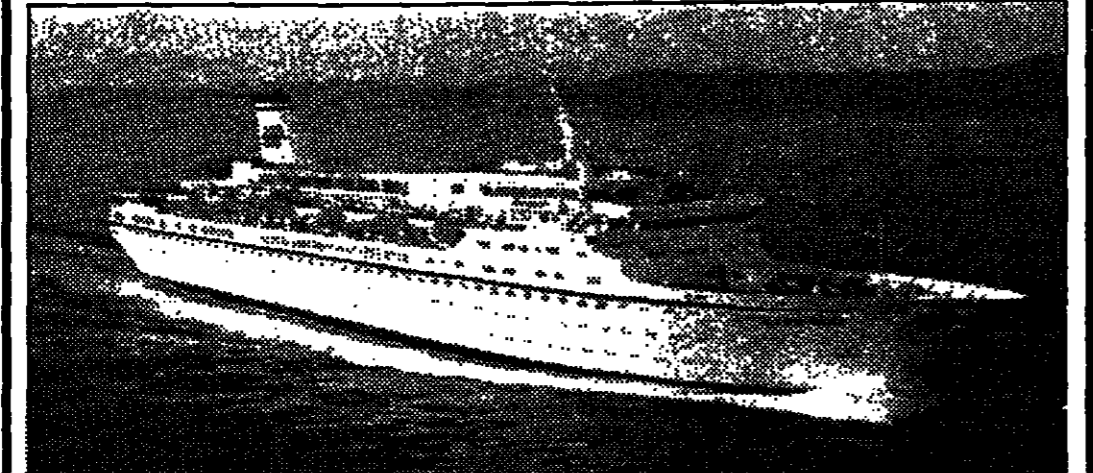
AROUND THE WORLD

Location	Low	High
Amsterdam	17	17
Berlin	17	17
Buenos Aires	17	17
Chicago	17	17
Colombia	17	17
Guatemala	17	17
Hong Kong	17	17
London	17	17
Los Angeles	17	17
Madrid	17	17
Moscow	17	17
New York	17	17
Paris	17	17
Prague	17	17
Sydney	17	17
Tokyo	17	17
Zurich	17	17

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the queen of spades, queen of hearts, queen of diamonds, and queen of clubs.

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Excursions at all ports of call - to the Jewish Quarter in Rhodes, the Acropolis, the Blue Grotto, Pompeii, the Italian and French Rivieras, and Cairo.

The dates: Thursday, August 28 - Sunday, Sept. 8

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